

Submarine Warfare Elicits Calmer Attitude From Press Than in World War

American editorial opinion on the submarine warfare being carried out by Germany indicates that the nation's editors are not as vehement against this type of attack as they were in World War days. A survey of opinion brings to light the view that the submarine has evolved in public opinion from the role of ruthless assassin to that of a powerful adjunct to the naval team. Below are quoted excerpts from editorials dealing with this subject.

"If these statements (French and British claims to the effect that 'six or seven' submarines have been sunk) can be taken at face value and the British and French have already destroyed eight or more submarines, the anti-submarine warfare is going favorably to the allies," comments the Springfield, Mass., *Republican*.

"A loss of eight submarines would seriously reduce the effective German submarine strength. It would represent more than could be added for several months at the average rate of new construction until such construction reached its full pitch of wartime intensity."

Turning to the sinking of the *Courageous*, the *Waterloo*, Iowa, *Courier*, writes, "Submarines are again being employed intensively by the Germans in this war. They have sunk more than a score of British ships but until the *Courageous* went down Sept. 17, the victims had been limited to practically defenseless merchantmen and passenger liners. The sinking of the *Courageous* may prove nothing. On the other hand, it may prove to be the first bit of evidence of another error on the part of some naval authorities."

The Lowell, Mass., *Sun*, caustically assails the British naval command for laxness. The *Sun* declares, "Described as the worst blow of the war to date as far as the Allies are concerned, Great Britain must be doing some tall explaining to maintain English morale in the face of this disaster. The war is now three weeks old, and the British had had ample warning of the submarine menace. The experience of the First World War should have been enough to command a defense against Germany's undersea hazards. But apparently Britain has done nothing about it. The U-boats seem to strike when and where they please."

Commending the gallantry of commanders of German submarines, the *Waterbury, Conn., Republican*, states, "Commanders of German U-boats are making a record of gallantry that indicates a thorough schooling in the institute of public relations maintained in Berlin."

"Although the war is but weeks old, there have been several demonstrations of

consideration and discretion wholly at odds with that displayed by German submarine commanders in the World War. The why of all this may be found in military strategy or real fear of the instruments of destruction now available. There is nothing gained if the enemy is wiped out in the field while the civilian population at home is gassed to death or blown to bits."

Concerning British secretiveness regarding anti-submarine operations, the Columbia, S. C. *State*, points out, "In the other all-European war, Great Britain found secrecy useful in dealing with German spies. Rarely if ever was any announcement made by the British Government when it caught and executed a spy. The German government was left to guess at what had happened, and so were the German people. Now it appears that Great Britain may follow the same technique with reference to U-boats. If those boats continue to disappear mysteriously, the crews of the undiscovered U-boats may become jittery. In this, of course, the State is guessing. No one over here can know what is happening over there."

"In a gesture bound to be interpreted as a sign of desperation, despite her military and diplomatic successes," writes the Washington, D. C., *Star*, "Germany indicates a policy of unrestricted submarine warfare on British shipping. Because it was the formally proclaimed program of unlimited destruction by U-boats which directly led this country to declare war on Germany in 1917, the Reich's latest purpose will arouse the deepest interest, not unmingled with concern, on this side of the Atlantic."

Declaring that the submarine war has only begun, the New York *Times* warns that the Allies must not underestimate German capability to replace lost submarines. The *Times* states, "It would be a mistake to forget that the Germans have also profited by their experiences in the last war or to assume that because six or seven German submarines out of a fleet of sixty or seventy have already been sunk the sea will remain reasonably safe. Germany entered the last war with only twenty-eight undersea craft. So heavy were her losses that by November, 1917, a submarine made an average of only six voyages. Hence the feverish building activity. By the end of the war Germany had built 371 submarines, according to her own figures, 330 according to those of some British authorities. Of these, 178 were lost and the rest surrendered, scuttled, broken up, or interned. When the Armistice was signed 212 undersea boats were on the ways and projected, and preparations had been made to commission one a day. No doubt equally ambitious efforts are now being made to accelerate production. It seems clear that on both sides the submarine war has only begun."

The Defense Program

(Continued from First Page)

Puerto Rico, Alaska and the Canal Zone.

Major portion of the Army's housing program has been done with PWA and WPA funds. Since the beginning of the so-called "emergency appropriations," that is, NIRA, PWA, ERA, WPA, and other relief or industry boosting programs, a grand total of more than one hundred and forty million dollars has been applied to the War Department Construction Program. Regular appropriations for the program have totaled nearly one hundred and thirty million dollars.

During the program, in the continental United States barracks have been constructed to house 60,426 enlisted men, quarters have been built for 3,443 officers and 2,889 non-commissioned officers. In addition, hospitals providing 3,622 beds have been built and quarters for 503 nurses provided.

In the Hawaiian Department, barracks for 4,356 enlisted men have been built, while quarters for 132 officers and 148 non-commissioned officers have been constructed. In addition, 443 hospital beds have been provided for, with quarters for 21 nurses.

In Puerto Rico, up to 1 Jan. 1939, quarters for 56 officers, 20 non-commissioned officers and barracks for 498 enlisted men were built.

The Secretary of War, in his annual report for 1936, placed the value of

Army facilities then in existence at \$500,000,000. With the maturing of the national defense program, it is apparent that the present value of the facilities of the military establishment is in the neighborhood of a billion dollars. In 1937, the Secretary of War, reviewing what had gone before, said in his annual report that the Army was only getting underway in its program to rehabilitate Army housing.

In the Air Corps Expansion Act, a feature of the President's defense program, \$61,600,000 was authorized to be appropriated for the expansion of existing air facilities, construction of new air bases and construction of other necessary adjuncts to the program. These funds were made available in the Supplemental Military Appropriation Bill.

Maj. Gen. Henry Gibbins, Quartermaster General of the Army, told the House Appropriations Committee early this year that he believes the additional expenditure of between fifty and seventy-five million dollars will completely care for the housing needs of the Army. However, General Gibbins' testimony was given before the President issued his Executive Order increasing the size of the Army, so it is apparent that additional funds will be necessary.

Army Procurement Planning

Fifty-two field procurement district executives, all regular Army officers, stationed at large industrial centers in the United States from coast to coast, have been ordered to attend a conference in Washington, D. C., for the week beginning 9 Oct. 1939. The conference has been called by Assistant Secretary of War Johnson.

Mr. Johnson stated that the first conference, held during November, 1938, in Washington, had proved to be very successful and that a further conference was indicated at this time. He pointed out that the assembly will serve two purposes; first, to acquaint the officers with the latest developments in procurement planning, and second, to learn, first hand, the problems and difficulties faced in the field.

The following regular army officers are scheduled to attend.

Ordinance Department—Maj. W. F. Vander Hyden, Maj. James S. Crawford, Lt. Col. Donald Armstrong, Maj. Fred A. McMahon, Lt. Col. Philip G. Blackmore, Maj. Richard Z.

Crane, Col. Robert Sears, Lt. Col. John K. Clement, Maj. Walter C. Hamilton, Capt. Waldemar S. Broberg, Maj. James L. Guion, Capt. Randall J. Hogan, Maj. Roy L. Bowlin, Maj. H. M. Reddell, Maj. William I. Wilson and Maj. A. R. Baird.

Air Corps—Maj. Philip Schneeberger, Maj. Clifford C. Nutt, Maj. Randolph W. Propst, Maj. Richard H. Magee, Col. R. M. Jones, Capt. E. C. Langmead, Maj. James F. Powell, Maj. Alonzo M. Drake, Maj. Charles W. Steinmetz, and Maj. Joseph L. Stromme.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Bernard J. Finan, Maj. George F. Spann, Maj. Thomas Brady, Jr., Maj. Rufus Boylan, Maj. Fred M. Fogle, Maj. John A. McDonald, Maj. Clarence J. Blake, Maj. Patrick Kelly and Capt. Clarence E. Jones.

Corps of Engineers—Maj. K. M. Moore, Capt. P. A. Agnew, Capt. H. S. Miller, Capt. J. R. Noyes, Capt. A. J. Sheridan, and Capt. R. Whitaker.

Chemical Warfare Service—Col. R. C. Ditt, Col. Charles R. Alley, Capt. Harry A. Kuhn, Maj. Harry R. Lebkicher and Maj. Walter J. Ungethum.

Medical Department—Lt. Col. Royal K. Stacey, Lt. Col. Allan W. Dawson and Lt. Col. Edwin R. Strong.

Signal Corps—Col. Consuelo A. Seane, Maj. Gordon C. Irwin and Capt. Arthur E. Mickelsen.

Cashing of Checks

Pending the revision of AR 210-45, June 29, 1929, the following changes in those regulations have been announced:

1. Paragraph 51 is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

51. Cashing of final statements and personal checks.—a. Final statements.

(1) General.—Post exchanges are prohibited from cashing final statements of discharged enlisted men unless a disbursing officer is not readily accessible. No charge will be made for the accommodation, but to insure against loss due to error a part of the value of the final statement will be retained until the account is paid. The amount retained, less the cost of the transaction, will be transmitted to the enlisted man as soon as the actual state of the account is known.

(2) Exchange not liable for overpayment.—An exchange assumes no liability for errors for over-payments to enlisted men made by disbursing officers, the liability resting on the officer who signs the final statements or the disbursing officer who pays them, according to the source of the error.

b. Personal checks.—Post exchange funds may be used to cash checks under such restrictions as to amount and identification as may be imposed by the post exchange officer and the exchange council and approved by the post commander. Any fees or charges made by banks due to depositing checks which have been cashed should be charged

by the post exchange to the persons for whom the checks are cashed. See paragraph 56b. 2. Paragraph 72c is rescinded.

The War on Land

With world politics and diplomatic maneuvering apparently foremost in the minds of the leaders of Europe's warring nations, another week has passed with no action of any importance on the Western front.

The Polish campaign was officially concluded when Hitler marched triumphantly into Warsaw and proclaimed the hostilities there at an end.

The line on the West front, where French and British troops face the Germans, has not changed to any appreciable extent. It runs from the Rhine River at Lauterbourg to the Luxembourg border and, if reports can be credited, all of it is on German territory.

As yet the actual defenses of the Siegfried line do not appear to have been touched. Saarbrücken is virtually in the hands of the French, most of the civilians having been evacuated.

Sporadic air engagements are reported, none of any magnitude. The French bolster their reported successes with high praise for the aircraft they purchased in the United States, asserting that the American built planes have been outfighting the famed German fighters.

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Details of expansion program for the National Guard; Progress of Naval Aeronautics; Effect of neutrality program on U. S. merchant marine; Field maneuvers planned for First Cavalry Division at Toyahvale, Tex.; Analysis of European war on sea and land?

If not you did not read the Army and Navy Journal. You can not get this vital information from any other source.

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Rear Adm. A. H. Van Keuren (CC), USN, who has taken over his new duties as chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Maj. Gen. Charles R. Reynolds, former Surgeon General of the Army, who retired this week after more than 39 years' service to his country.

Lt. Col. Robert H. Pepper, USMC, who is taking his 1st Battalion (AA), 15th Marines, from Quantico to Parris Island for permanent station.

War

The War at Sea

Naval operations during the week have been confined largely to blockade enforcement, search for U Boats by the British and French, and attempts on the part of the German Navy to interrupt the trade between Scandinavia and England. Entering into the picture is a raider whose presence off the Brazilian coast was disclosed when she torpedoed a British merchantman, the Clement. The report that the British Carrier Ark Royal was sunk by the German air attack in the North Sea, was disposed of by the report of Capt. Alan G. Kirk, American naval attaché in London, that he had lunched aboard her. Information from other sources established that no great, if any, damage was suffered by the battleships in whose company the Ark Royal was traveling. Likewise, it appears that subsequent plane attacks failed to destroy British naval targets.

It is thus, too early to discuss with any accuracy the results of plane attacks upon armored ships in this war. We must await the development of the German operations, which, it is accepted, contemplate waves of bombers striking at the British Fleet. To date, the activities of the several belligerents have been limited, largely because of the unwillingness of the German Government to intensify the war feeling in England and France. That Government seemingly has preferred to give suggestions of friendliness as indicated by the action of one submarine commander in notifying Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, of the location of the crew of a merchantman he had sunk, and by the action of another U boat commander in landing at an Irish port the crew of a Greek steamer he had torpedoed off England. In connection with the latter incident, the probability is that it was inspired by a desire on the part of the German authorities to show that in spite of Churchill's declaration that the seas around England were safe, underwater boats are continuing to menace vessels in that area. Further, it was within a few miles of the place where Sir Roger Casement, the Irish patriot who worked for Germany during the World War, was captured by the English.

The identity of the raider in the South Atlantic is a matter of speculation. Reports concerning it conflict, some eye witnesses describing the ship as a submarine, others as a converted merchantman, and still others as the "pocket" battleship Admiral Scheer. The British naval authorities are convinced that the Scheer returned to German waters from Spain prior to the war, with the rest of the Reich Fleet, and they do not believe, even if she had been able to slip through the blockade, that the German Admiralty would have been so foolish as to weaken the Fleet by her detachment on mere commerce destroying duty. A converted merchantman would be equally valuable for such duty. The British have a number of cruisers in the South Atlantic, which have been reinforced, so that it is mere matter of time when the identity of the raider will be established, and she will be run down and destroyed.

The presence of the raider and German submarines in American waters has raised numerous questions relating to the enforcement of the patrol agreement approved by the delegates to the "Inter-American consultation of Foreign Ministers" at Panama. It is obvious that few of the Republics can provide a continuous control from 300 to 600 miles off the continental coasts, and that the burden for its maintenance will fall upon the American Navy. Under the terms of the agreement, the signatory Governments are to make joint representations to the belligerents in an effort to induce them to refrain from hostile acts within the safety area defined. Those Governments are likely to reply by numerous inquiries. The British already have raised the question of what an American destroyer

would do if chasing a submarine across the patrol-line. Undoubtedly, Germany will object to the patrol because of the view that the Americas would interfere with their operations to cripple England. The danger for the United States involved in the agreement lies in the possibility

that an excited South American patrol commander may attack a German submarine, and the United States then would be called upon to determine whether to support his conduct, which might lead to war, or to repudiate it, in which case it would lose the respect of,

and its powerful influence with the nations south of the Rio Grande. Because of the danger of serious complications present in the agreement, a movement is underway in the Senate to force the President to submit it for debate and ratification.



The above map of the Mid-Portion of the Western Front has just been prepared by the National Geographic Society to show sections of the French-German, French-Belgium, Netherlands-German, and Netherlands-Belgium borders, all of the Luxembourg borders, and all of the German-Belgium border. If all the people in the world moved into the United States, and were equally spaced over its territory, it still would not be as densely populated as certain areas of the five countries shown in part on this map. More civilian population per square mile is exposed to the hazards of war in these areas than along any other international borders in the world. In this region, more international boundaries occur—eight of them—within a circle of a 50-mile radius, than anywhere else. Invasions across these frontiers have taken place in four wars within the past 125 years (not counting revolutions). The region has been called the "cockpit of Europe." The Ardennes (southern Belgium) and Eifel (western Germany) highlands are the highest land between the Saar Basin and the sea (off northwest corner of map). Each of the five countries appearing on the map has valuable, if not vital, industrial regions within twenty-five miles of its frontier. The important coal fields of The Netherlands lie east of Maastrecht, in the extended southern tip of Limburg Province. The booming Dutch city of Eindhoven, the textile towns of Tilburg and Breda lie in the triangle between Belgium and Germany. Across Belgium, from Mons past Namur to Liege, stretches a band of factories, machine shops, iron works, and other industrial developments; this industrial belt is almost continuous at both ends with comparable developments in France and Germany. The dense population of France's Belgian frontier is engaged in textile enterprises, glass and metal manufacture, flour milling and sugar-beet refining. To the southwest, along the borders of Luxembourg and Germany's Saar, France has developed her basic metal industries. A line from Longwy to Metz is the base of a triangle containing three-fourths of the country's blast furnaces. North of that line, Luxembourg carries on a rich share of the same metal industries, and produces within its tiny area almost as much iron and steel as all of Belgium. To the southeast lies the Saar Basin, with Germany's share of the same industries based on the close proximity of iron ore and coal. Less than 100 miles due north, however, the Rhine Valley at Bonn opens out into a spacious German plain which supports one of the most highly industrialized regions of the Eastern Hemisphere—the cluster of manufacturing cities around Köln (Cologne) and Düsseldorf, and coal-and-iron centers of the Ruhr Valley, which alone produces as much steel as most of its neighbor nations.



THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Coast Artillery Practice

Pending the final determination of appropriate changes in existing War Department publications, the following instructions have been announced for the information and guidance of all concerned effective January 1, 1940.

1. a. The annual classification of Regular Army coast artillery organizations now made by the War Department under the provisions of paragraph 15, TM 2160-35 will, effective January 1, 1940, be made by corps area and department commanders.

b. Artillery proficiency only will be the basis for determining these classifications. Not only the score but also the efficiency and effectiveness of an organization in overcoming those obstacles imposed by the simulation of service conditions will be considered. —Corps area and department commanders may, if desired, devise their own formulas to assist them in classifying the organizations concerned. Past records indicate that, in the long run, not more than one-third of the units classified should be rated as "excellent." In order to maintain the present high standards, it is desired that this experience be used as a guide.

c. Classification will be made promptly and will be suitably announced in order that the personnel of an excellent organization which actually participated in the target practice may wear the award before they are transferred or discharged.

d. The indorsement of the corps area or department commander forwarding the report of the last target practice conducted by an organization during an annual target practice season will contain the classification awarded.



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2. Each corps area and department commander will nominate to the War Department, by November 15 of each year, a candidate for the Knox Trophy based on the target practices conducted since those on which the last award was made. Any pertinent facts, exclusive of those contained in the target practice report should be included in the nomination. The War Department will continue to determine the winner of the Knox Trophy and the United States Coast Artillery Association Trophy.

3. a. Within the limits of safety regulations and considering the state of training of a unit, corps area and department commanders will impose all possible service conditions during the conduct of a target practice, provided the proper records can be obtained for use in compiling the target practice report. This does not rescind paragraph 7, TM 2160-35. The indorsements forwarding a target practice report will contain a description of the special conditions imposed, their effect on the score of that particular practice, and the extent to which brigade and higher commanders participated in the supervision of the practice.

b. When an ammunition allowance permits of only one practice, corps area and department commanders will decide whether a day or a night practice will be fired, such decision being based on the state of training of the unit and its record of previous firings.

c. Advanced practices will be fired by eligible organizations within the limits prescribed in paragraph 6b (1) (b), TM 2160-35, unless conditions in an eligible organization have so changed as to make an advanced practice either unsafe or uneconomical and unwise from a training viewpoint. Such cases will be decided by corps area and department commanders.

4. Each corps area and department commander will render a report to the War Department by November 15, 1940, stating the effects of these instructions and containing their comments and recommendations. These instructions apply to Regular Army coast artillery organizations only and do not change the existing War Department system of scoring and the method of compiling and rendering target practice reports. They do supersede current instructions and regulations in conflict therewith.

National Capital Military Pistol Match

The first annual National Capital Military Pistol Match will be held Saturday, 11 Nov., at 10:00 a. m. at the District of Columbia National Guard rifle range, Camp Simms, Alabama Avenue, Congress Heights, Brig. Gen. Albert L. Cox, director of the match has announced that it will be open to five-man teams representing separate commands or other military units of the regular Army, Navy and Marine Corps and the Reserve components of those establishments, and the National

Guard located in the District of Columbia, Virginia, and Maryland.

The competition will be for team trophies and individual medals. All competitive firing will be with the Government model .45 caliber Colt automatic with fixed iron sights. N. R. A. rules will be followed. Entries, which close 4 November, should be sent to Maj. Sidney Morgan, Room 258, Tariff Commission Building, 8th and E Streets, NW., Washington, D. C.

Reserves to Industrial College

Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson announced this week that forty-five Reserve Corps officers of the U. S. Army are being ordered to active duty in Washington, D. C. for a two weeks' period beginning 12 Nov. to familiarize themselves with plans for industrial mobilization. This is a continuation of a training program which has been conducted under the direction of the office of The Assistant Secretary of War for the past five years.

The object of the course is to acquaint these officers with procurement problems for emergency and with effective plans to meet them. Under the supervision of The Assistant Secretary of War, the course will be conducted by Col. F. H. Miles, Commandant of the Army Industrial College, with Lt. Col. John E. Lewis, Assistant Commandant, as Director.

Reserve officers are selected to attend this course from a list of those who have met certain qualifying requirements with respect to previous military training and who now hold the grade of Captain or higher in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

The following named Reserve officers, with assignments as indicated, have been ordered to Washington for the course:

Office of The Assistant Secretary of War—Col. Edward G. Bliss Spec.-Res., Maj. Herbert H. Hall, Ord.-Res., Capt. John B. Hill, Spec.-Res., Lt. Col. Charles McKnight, Ord.-Res., Maj. Matthew J. Merritt, Spec.-Res., and Capt. George L. Webber, Inf.-Res.

Air Corps—Capt. Harold C. Baird, Spec.-Res., Maj. Henry L. Bangs, Air.-Res., Maj. George C. Cron, Spec.-Res., Maj. Douglas A. Graham, Spec.-Res., Capt. Royal Z. Peck, Spec.-Res., Capt. George J. Rooney, Spec.-Res., Maj. Arthur H. Denison, Spec.-Res., Maj. E. W. Diehman, Spec.-Res., Maj. Edgar N. Gott, Spec.-Res., Capt. Clem G. Trimbach, Spec.-Res., Maj. Robert Twells, Spec.-Res., and Maj. D. W. Winfree, Air.-Res.

Chemical Warfare Service—Maj. Henry M. Enterline, C. W. Res.

Corps of Engineers—Maj. Glen H. Bales, Engr.-Res., Capt. David E. Donley, Engr.-Res., Capt. Raymond C. Kratz, Engr.-Res., Capt. T. T. Molnar, Spec.-Res., and Maj. Charles H. Roe, Engr.-Res.

Medical Corps—Maj. Charles H. Reader, Sn.-Res., and Capt. Francis C. Viguier, Spec.-Res.

Ordnance Department—Maj. John F. Ballenger, Ord.-Res., Col. George S. Brady, Ord.-Res., Capt. George W. Brown, Spec.-Res., Capt. James L. Delany, Ord.-Res., Maj. Herbert Ephgrave, Spec.-Res., Lt. Col. William E. Granger, Ord.-Res., Lt. Col. James G. Haworth, Ord.-Res., Maj. Whitney R. Hobbs, Ord.-Res., Maj. Arthur F. Hubbard, Ord.-Res., Maj. Chester Mueller, Ord.-Res., Maj. Clarence C. Stevens, Ord.-Res., and Capt. Roswell C. Van Sickle, Ord.-Res.

Quartermaster Corps—Maj. Allen C. Bigelow, QM.-Res., Lt. Col. Ira Fuller Bennett, QM.-Res., Capt. Raymond C. Goodhart, QM.-Res., Capt. Justin H. Hartzog, QM.-Res., Capt. Ormond Elton Rowley, QM.-Res., Capt. Charles E. Simons, QM.-Res., Maj. Paul Guilfoz Toney, QM.-Res., Capt. Richard T. Walton, QM.-Res., and Lt. Col. Conson S. Wilson, QM.-Res.

Signal Corps—Capt. Chester Emmons Budd, Sig.-Res., Capt. Frank Warren Decker, Spec.-Res., Capt. Roy Oscar Franken, Sig.-Res., and Maj. Norman Herbert Saunders, Sig.-Res.

Soldiers of Peace

"Never before have the missions of our Army as a force for peace and the high character and intent of its personnel been so fully appreciated," Secretary of War Harry H. Woodring told a nationwide audience over the NBC's blue network on 29 September. The Secretary was speaking on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of the establishment of the Army of the United States.

"As our Army passes its one hundred fiftieth milestone," Mr. Woodring said, "a great part of the globe is held in the vise-

like grasp of Mars. How all encompassing this second world war may eventually become, only the future historian can relate. However, the government of the United States has determined that insofar as lies within its power, the mailed fist of Mars shall not extend across the oceans to pound upon the Americans. Hence the current precautionary program for strengthening the armaments of our protective forces; hence the recently directed movements of reinforcing units to the Isthmus of Panama and the Island of Puerto Rico; hence the President's executive order authorizing modest increases in the enlisted strengths of the Regular Army and the National Guard—all for the purpose of speaking with authority for peace.

"Our national defense forces must be afforded the material means, must be so distributed, and must be given the strength to permit successful accomplishment of the protective missions assigned them.

"Young 'doughboys' of the Infantry and young 'red legs' of the Field Artillery—prudent successors to their soldier sires who exercised so vital an influence on the development and preservation of the republic—soon are to embark for our Caribbean garrisons, there to watch over America's outlying ramparts. As these physically sturdy, mentally alert, and morally upright American youths mount the gangplanks of the Army's transports, surely, from the Soldier's Vathalla, will be bestowed upon them the benedictions of their soldier forefathers. And as they journey southward through tropical seas will go with them the admiration and affection of all true American citizens, for never before have the missions of our Army as a force for peace and the high character and intent of its personnel been so fully appreciated by the people whose homes they defend."

A Balanced Air Force

Completion of the present augmentation program will give the United States Army, for the first time, a balanced air force. Maj. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding general of the General Headquarters Air Force, declared at the dedication ceremony of the Kansas City municipal airport 30 Sept.

"We must not," General Emmons said, "lose sight of the fact that an air force, like any other military force, must be a balanced one. True, its mission, even in support of our protective land and naval forces, is primarily an offensive one—yet any balanced air force must include many local defense planes of the fighter type, and the air service planes for reconnaissance and observation duty with the ground forces. It is indeed gratifying to know that with the completion of the augmentation program authorized by the Congress in its last session we will have for the first time a really balanced force. The force as now planned will be balanced not only in the types of aircraft, but also in personnel, in supplies, in equipment and in base facilities. A continuous program of research and development in which both military and commercial aviation aeronautical facilities must cooperate to the fullest extent is essential to the attainment and the maintenance of such a balance. This research and development must be expanded in order that we do not lag behind if we are to keep pace with the major world powers."

Chemical Warfare School

Edgewood Arsenal, Md.—Student officers of the Second Navy Fall Course graduating 6 Oct. 1939 are:

Lt. Commanders, USN—Marvin P. Kinley, Campbell H. Minckler, and John E. Shultz.

Lieutenants, USN—Victor S. Gaulin, and Eugene Tatom.

Lieutenants (jg) USN—Francis W. Grant (MC); James F. Handley, jr., (MC); Bruce L. Kendall, (MC); Benjamin B. Langdon (MC); Louis G. Llewellyn, (MC); Michael V. MacKenzie, (MC); George W. Mast, (MC); Ralph C. Parker, jr., (MC); William F. Queen, (MC); Edward F. Szlosek, (MC); Kendall Van Deventer, (MC), and John B. Walters, (MC).

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Hawaiian Dept. Activities

Presentation of awards, both local and national, incoming and departing transports, and championship athletic contests, all headlined the month of August for the Hawaiian Separate Coast Artillery Brigade.

Brig. Gen. Fulton Q. C. Gardner, Commanding General of the HSCAB, presented the United States Coast Artillery Association's plaque to the 64th CA (AA) for having the highest percentage of organizations classified as "excellent" in target practice for 1938 in the regular Army. Seven of the 64th CA batteries received the "E".

The presentation was made on Saturday, 26 Aug., at Ft. Shafter. The entire regiment was drawn up to witness the presentation; after which they passed in review for General Gardner and his party.

Both the Harbor Defenses of Pearl Harbor and Harbor Defenses of Honolulu held athletic presentations during the month. Capt. Wm. H. Kendall, Sector athletic officer, awarded Sector and Department Track, Boxing, and Swimming awards to the two regiments.

The 64th CA, champions of the Honolulu Sector-Navy baseball league, won the Hawaiian Department championship by defeating the 21st Infantry, representing the Hawaiian Division, in a three game series. The Gunners won the first game 2 to 1 at the Honolulu Stadium, lost the second to the Gimlets 6 to 2 at Schofield, and won the third, 3 to 2 at Ft. Shafter.

Schofield Activity

Maj. Gen. William H. Wilson, commanding Schofield Barracks and the Hawaiian Division, received five Congressmen visiting the mid-Pacific outpost the month of August to constitute an outstanding activity of Schofield's training during this period.

Guests of the commanding general the morning of 17 Aug. the solons were honored at a review of the 13th Field Artillery regiment on the Division review field. Following the Congressional party was luncheon guests of Gen. Wilson on the post.

Members of the visiting party to Schofield were: Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D.—Col.); Rep. Lyle H. Boren (D.—Okla.); Rep. B. Carroll Reece (R.—Tenn.); Rep. Harold D. Cooley (D.—N. C.); and Rep. Sam C. Massingdale (D.—Okla.).

This was also the first time the regiment honoring the Congressman had passed in review before its new commanding officer, Col. Edwin R. Van Dusen, who arrived with the party aboard the Hunter Liggett to take command of the 13th field artillery.

Another outstanding note on the August activities at the large upland post of Oahu was the designation of the three artillery batteries of the 11th Field Artillery Brigade who will vie for Brigade supremacy with subsequent honor of representing the artillery of Schofield in the Army's annual Knox Trophy competition.

Regimental winners to compete for top honors in field artillery were Battery D, 8th Field Artillery; Battery D, 11th Field Artillery and Battery E, 13th Field Artillery. Firing of artillery pieces, communications tests and road marches and reconnaissances will highlight activities of these units to test efficiency.

Meanwhile, various phases of military training occupied under normal instances the many units comprising the Hawaiian Division, the Army's only complete division assembled together on one post.

Rifle firing, machine-gun firing, pistol firing, formal guard mounts, beach reconnaissances, anti-aircraft firing at water-bourne targets and a brigade communications exercise were included in training for the 21st Infantry Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Phillip R. Peyton.

Demonstrations for ROTC members undergoing summer training on the post was the lot of 35th Infantry regiment, part of the 22nd Infantry Brigade which is commanded by Brig. Gen. Dan I. Sultan. Initial work commenced on 1 Aug. when Company M of the 35th Infantry staged platoon field firing by a machine

gun outfit. The first battalion of the regiment later showed the performance of a rifle section and platoon in combat. The second week of ROTC demonstrations had this same battalion showing a war strength rifle company in attack and with a machine gun platoon attached in deployed defense.

The 27th Infantry on 28 Aug. conducted a regimental retreat parade at the Generals' Loop. The same week the regiment was on the northwest shore of the island engaged in anti-aircraft beach firing at water-bourne and plane towed targets. Marches to Kawaihapai on the north shore and combat firing on the east range also marked training for the regiment.

Under command of Brig. Gen. Donald C. Cubbison the 11th field artillery brigade staged command post exercises involving initial defense positions and communications tests. On 31 Aug. the 11th field artillery regiment honored Sgt. Adasco, retiring band member at a retreat parade on their regimental parade field. Pistol practice and firing occupied many of the artillery units this month, also reconnaissances of various island trails, searchlight and tracking drills.

Firing of the rifle for record, demolition tests, camouflage exercises and test firing with infantry units kept the 3rd Engineer Regiment busy. Cable reconnaissances and trail tests were completed by the 11th Signal Company. Field exer-

cises at Kahuku on the north shore engaged the entire Hawaiian Division Pack Train on a long training march to their camp site. Included in this large animal train were the wagon, mounted and pack section of the unit.

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THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Oppose Special Legislation

Citing numerous decisions of the Comptroller General, the Navy Department has recommended against enactment of legislation that would reimburse Lt. Comdr. P. A. Caro (SC), USN, to the extent of \$1,033.25 for medical expenses incurred by him when taken ill while on authorized leave. In a letter to the House Naval Affairs Committee, the Department said that there were numerous other similar cases and that any remedial legislation should extend to the entire Naval service.

Commander Caro was taken ill in Schenectady, N. Y., and treated at Ellis Hospital in that city by two civilian doctors. The Comptroller General has held in several cases that an officer of the Navy on leave of absence, and voluntarily leaving the vicinity of the facilities provided by the Government for his care when sick or injured, is not in duty status as required by Naval Regulations and therefore not entitled to medical treatment at Government expense during such absence.

Designate Prairie Sponsor

Acting Secretary of the Navy Charles Edison has designated Mrs. Samuel M. Robinson, the wife of Rear Adm. Samuel M. Robinson, Chief of the Bureau of Engineering, as sponsor for the destroyer tender *Prairie*.

The *Prairie*, AD15, is scheduled to be launched at the plant of the New York Shipbuilding Corp., Camden, N. J., 9 Dec. 1939. She was authorized by the Naval Expansion Program which was approved by Congress 17 May 1938. She is the second vessel of that name.

Tennessee Air Unit Honored

The Navy Department announced this week award of the Rear Adm. William A. Moffett Memorial Trophy for the fiscal year 1939 to the aviation unit of the USS *Tennessee* for conducting its operations throughout the year with the maximum of safety, flying the greatest number of hours during the fiscal year with the fewest injuries to personnel and least damage to material. Forty-six battleship and cruiser based aviation units were in competition for this trophy during the past year.

Lt. Comdr. Rufus C. Young, Jr., USN, was the senior aviator of the *Tennessee* unit during the fiscal year 1939, and, under rules laid down for the award, will receive the trophy.

The trophy, purchased in 1936 from voluntary contributions received from naval aviators and is in memory of Rear Adm. William A. Moffett, former Chief of Bureau of Aeronautics, who for many years devoted his time and energy unsparingly to the interests of naval aviation. The plaque bears 25 small individual shields upon which will be engraved the name of the unit which annually receives the award. The ship upon which the aviation unit winning the trophy is based will retain the trophy aboard until such time as it is won by another unit.

The Moffett Trophy was won in 1936 by the USS *California*, in 1937 by the USS *Texas*, and in 1938 by the USS *Northampton*.

Thanks Navy for Help

Maj. Gen. David L. Stone, USA, commanding the Panama Canal Zone has written to Adm. F. H. Sadler, Commandant, 15th Naval District, as follows:

I want to tell you of my deep appreciation of the devoted and tireless efforts of Capt. A. W. Ashbrook and the officers and crew of the USS *Erie* in accomplishing the difficult undertaking of locating and recovering the body of Lt. C. M. Parks, whose plane recently crashed in Panama Bay.

I particularly would like to thank the divers for the fine work that they accomplished under most difficult conditions in locating and recovering the body of Lieutenant Parks. In conveying my thanks to all members of the Navy I know I add the heartfelt gratitude of Lieutenant Parks' bereaved widow.

So thank you again for this additional evidence of comradeship and brotherhood shown us by the Navy.

USNA Appointments

Following are lists of midshipmen appointed to the Naval Academy from the regular naval service, the Naval and Marine corps Reserve, and from Naval ROTC units:

Appointed from Regular Service

Benjamin W. Adams Ordway T. Manning
Claude W. Adams, Jr. William J. Martin
Robert G. Amine Eugene E. Massey
Richard W. Belt, Jr. Stanley Montunnas
Townsend Brown Owen S. Murphy, Jr.
Joseph M. Campbell Joseph R. Perry
Howard E. Clark Richardson Phelps Jr.
Angus J. Cronin James E. Pickens, Jr.
Herbert C. Dorn Wallace K. Ponder
Alfred B. Ellis Joseph B. Revchen
John W. Ganzer Nicholas Revetskie
John G. Gard James R. Sahlin
Wm. A. Golden, Jr. Jerry Shaw
Perry Hall Herman W. Smith
Edward "D" Haas Norman R. Stanford
Terry C. Harris Walter W. Stevens
John M. Hean Warren A. Stevens
Allen C. Hendley James D. Unger
William O. Hill W. W. Vallandigham
Ivan Dean Hitchcock Americo J. Vescevi
Lester E. Hogue Francis I. Wallace
Keith F. Holtsford Joseph D. Watson
Harvard C. Huber Herbert C. Wieland
Wm. S. Humphrey, Jr. Robert A. Wilcox
Stanley K. Hutchin Robert J. Williams
Malcolm Lawty Roger J. Womeldorf
John W. Logan N. C. Woodward
Benjamin F. Lohr Herb. E. L. Zostrow

Appointed from Reserves

Frank Willard Adams, Perth Amboy, N. J.
James Russ Allen, Jr., San Diego, Calif.
Norbert Eugene Aubrey, Jr., Baltimore, Md.
Robert Gray Bagby, Washington, D. C.
Terry Sinclair Bayless, Washington, D. C.
William Randolph Bennett, Camden, N. J.
Carl Richard Berquist, Perth Amboy, N. J.
William Edwin Blair, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
Howard Weston Burnett, Jr., Boston, Mass.
Alan Russel Cameron, Pasadena, Calif.
John Henry Campbell, Oakland, Cal.
James Avonla Cochran, Anacostia, D. C.
John William Collier, Jr., Seattle, Wash.
Henry Jonathan Cooke, Boston, Mass.
Dale William Cox, Jr., Los Angeles, Calif.
William Robert Crutcher, Washington, D. C.
Charles Covode Davis, Jr., Washington, D. C.
James Happer Davis, Kansas City, Mo.
Henry Raymond Delaney, Jr., Washington, D. C.
Richard Gerard Dowell, San Diego, Calif.
Lincoln Mead Dunlap, Fall River, Mass.
Robert Alvin Elwell, Santa Barbara, Calif.
Frederick Raymond Farnow, Richmond, Va.
Miles Rush Finley, Jr., San Diego, Calif.
Harold Bradford Fish, Boston, Mass.
Clarence Tenge Froscher, Opa Locka, Fla.
William Chandler Godfrey, Washington, D. C.
William Marvin Goode, San Diego, Calif.
Robert Turner Gregory, Seattle, Wash.
Alvin William Hall, Jr., Washington, D. C.
Charles Newhall Harvey, Los Angeles, Calif.
Hugh McCormick Hayden, Baltimore, Md.
John Harold Hennessy, Washington, D. C.
James William Herring, Perth Amboy, N. J.
Philip Hurt, Perth Amboy, N. J.
James Kay Irvin, Philadelphia, Pa.
Eric Ischinger, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.
William Frisch Jacobs, Perth Amboy, N. J.
Robert Grayson Kackley, Washington, D. C.
Daniel Martin Karcher, Philadelphia, Pa.
Hal Adam Kauffman, Los Angeles, Calif.
James Edward Kelley, Jr., Camden, N. J.
Earl Charles Kent, Peoria, Ill.
Lawrence Archie Kurtz, Washington, D. C.
Arthur Stanley Lane, Jr., New Haven, Conn.
Frederick Henry Lenly, Jr., Washington, D. C.
James Edward Lewellyn, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Franklin Petrie MacLellan, New York, N. Y.
James Edward Maher, Jr., Whitestone Landing, N. Y.
Allan Edouard May, Pasadena, Calif.
George Wilbur McHenry, Jr., Washington, D. C.
Robert Edward McLeod, New York, N. Y.
Warren Jay McNamara, Perth Amboy, N. J.
David Lucius Merrill, Perth Amboy, N. J.
Edgar Robert Meyer, Pittsburgh, Pa.
George Robert Meyer, San Diego, Calif.
Howard Shackelford Moore, Washington, D. C.
Jesse Abner Naylor, Kansas City, Mo.
Robert Donald Norton, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Albert Edward Oberg, Perth Amboy, N. J.
James Michael O'Brien, Philadelphia, Pa.
George Noakes Post, Philadelphia, Pa.
William Anthony Racette, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Spencer Everett Robins, Washington, D. C.

Joseph Fischer Ryan, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Morris Vinton Shively, Washington, D. C.
John William Shultz, Jr., Washington, D. C.
Edwin Luther Silbert, Jr., Washington, D. C.
Thomas Fleming Smith, Washington, D. C.

Appointed from Naval ROTC

Leslie R. Heseltun, Jr., Georgia School of Technology.
William McK. Pardee, Ga. School of Tech.
Samuel W. Williston Shor, Harvard University.
William J. Ayers, University of California.
Allan MacM. Hudson, U. of Calif.
William W. Williams, U. of Calif.
Edwin G. Dankworth, Jr., U. of Calif. at Los Angeles.
Bernard S. Umbarger, U. of Calif. at Los Angeles.
John T. Shepherd, U. of Washington.
Gail J. Ellerbe, U. of Washington.
Charles L. Miller, Tulane University of Louisiana.

Navy Transport Sailings

USS CHAUMONT		
Arrive	Port	Depart
7 Oct.	Honolulu	9 Oct.
16 Oct.	San Fran. Area	30 Oct.
1 Nov.	San Pedro	2 Nov.
3 Nov.	San Diego	6 Nov.
16 Nov.	Canal Zone	20 Nov.
23 Nov.	Guantanamo	24 Nov.
28 Nov.	NOR Norfolk	

Note: Chaumont under overhaul Navy Yard Norfolk from 4 Dec. 1939 to 6 Feb. 1940.

USS HENDERSON		
Arrive	Port	Depart
23 Oct.	NOR Norfolk	19 Oct.
27 Oct.	Guantanamo	24 Oct.
11 Nov.	Canal Zone	31 Oct.
14 Nov.	San Diego	14 Nov.
18 Nov.	San Pedro	16 Nov.
	San Fran. Area	

Note: Henderson will depart San Francisco for Honolulu, Guam and Manila on 4 Dec. 1939.

Precedence Rules Stated

The Navys Bureau of Navigation this week made available three articles of the Bureau of Navigation Manual covering precedence of Naval Reserve Officers called to the Service under various conditions. The three sections were made necessary by the Naval Reserve Act of 1938, which reorganized the Reserve, the Naval Reserve Aviation Act of 1939 which brought scores of former aviation cadets into the Reserve, and the emergency expansion which is bringing other reserve officers into the service.

Issuance of the sections now will serve to guide the Navy until the changes become available as part of the BuNav Manual.

The three sections follow:

H-1501. Precedence of Officers on Inactive Duty.—Except while performing active duty, other than training duty, commissioned and warrant officers of the Naval Reserve of the same rank or grade will take precedence among themselves according to date of commission or warrant; and with respect to officers of the regular Navy next after the junior of their own rank or grade. Officers of the same date of commission or warrant shall take precedence according to the order in which their names appear on the official Naval Reserve Register as kept in the Navy Department.

H-1502. Precedence of Officers on Active Duty During Peacetime.—During peacetime, each officer of the Naval Reserve who reports for active duty other than training duty, on or after 1 July 1938, shall take precedence next after the last officer of the regular Navy of the same rank or grade whose length of service in such rank or grade on the date the active duty began is one-half or the nearest one-half of that of the Reserve officer on that date. For purposes of precedence those Reserve officers performing active duty on 1 July 1938, will be considered as having reported for this duty on that date. Thereafter, officers of the Naval Reserve who are advanced to higher grades while performing active duty other than training duty shall, during the continuance of such active duty, take precedence among themselves and with other officers of the Navy in accordance with the date of such advancement or promotion.

H-1503. Precedence of Officers on Active Duty During War Time.—When mobilized with the regular Navy for war or a national emergency, each officer of the Naval Reserve shall take precedence next after the last officer of the regular Navy of the same rank or grade whose length of service in such rank or grade on the date of such mobilization is one-half or the nearest one-half of that of the Reserve officer. The date of mobilization for each officer will be the date he last reported for active duty from an inactive duty status.

Thereafter, officers of the Naval Reserve who are advanced to higher grades while performing active duty other than training duty, shall during the continuance of such active duty, take precedence among themselves and with other officers of the Navy in accordance with the date of such advancement or promotion.

USNA Professor's Pay

The Navy Department has recommended favorable action on the bill, H.R. 7056, which would grant retired pay of \$1200 per annum to former associate professor Daniel Jordan of the United States Naval Academy.

Mr. Jordan served on the staff of the Naval Academy for fourteen years and saw active duty with the Signal Corps during the World War. The legislation was made necessary due to the fact that a law providing retirement pay for professors at the Naval Academy became law subsequent to his retirement and was not retroactive.

Precedent for the legislation was established by the enactment of similar legislation in the case of Mr. Herman E. Krafft, former professor at the Academy, who severed his connections with the Navy Department under similar circumstances.

Ships Leave for Hawaii

Twenty-nine warships of the Navy left the West Coast 5 Oct. for Hawaii, bearing 12,000 officers and men on what the Navy terms training duties. Included in the flotilla was the carrier *Enterprise*, carrying four squadrons of fighting, scouting, torpedo and bombing planes at full war strength.

The 29 fighting ships included seven light and heavy cruisers, 18 destroyers and four destroyer tenders and minesweepers.

Navy Mutual Aid Association

A total of 35 officers were elected to membership during the month of September.

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Famous Yachtsman calls Camels — "The best cigarette buy" "THEY BURN LONGER, COOLER, AND THAT'S IMPORTANT"

SAYS JOHN S. DICKERSON, JR.



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NATURALLY, a cigarette noted for its generous content of better tobacco gives you better cigarette value, doesn't it? Especially when that same brand smokes longer, slower—gives *more* smoking—than the average of all the other 15 brands compared in laboratory tests! Yes, there *is* such a cigarette. Its name is Camel. Full details are told at right—the results of recent searching tests by impartial scientists. These tests confirm what many smokers have long observed for themselves. For instance, "Jack" Dickerson (*above, left*), prominent in yachting circles of the Eastern seaboard, says: "Yacht racing is one hobby of mine and you might call Camel cigarettes another. I turned to Camels because they burn longer, smoke milder. They go farther—give extra smoking and always have a fresh, appealing flavor." You get real cigarette contentment with Camels. They are mellow and fragrant with the aroma of choice tobaccos in a matchless blend. Turn to Camels, the cigarette of costlier tobaccos that burns longer, giving more pleasure and more smoking.

Whatever price you pay per pack, it's important to remember this fact: By burning 25% slower than the average of the 15 other of the largest-selling brands tested—*slower than any of them*—CAMELS give a smoking *plus* equal to

5 EXTRA SMOKES PER PACK



Cigarettes were compared recently... sixteen of the largest-selling brands... under the searching tests of impartial laboratory scientists. Findings were announced as follows:

- 1 CAMELS were found to contain *more tobacco by weight* than the average for the 15 other of the largest-selling brands.
- 2 Camels burned *slower* than any other brand tested—25% slower than the average time of the 15 other of the largest-selling brands! By burning 25% slower, on the average, Camels give smokers the equivalent of 5 extra smokes per pack!
- 3 In the same tests, Camels held their ash *far longer* than the average time for all the other brands.

MORE PLEASURE PER PUFF...
MORE PUFFS PER PACK!

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1893.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1939

"The skill and self-devotion of the Navy assure you that you may take the performance of the past as a pledge for the future."—FRANKLIN PIERCE.

IT IS APPARENT FROM THE preparations the President and Secretary Woodring are making that the Army and Navy are to be developed in strength, man power and equipment, and efficiency, which includes organization and training, as speedily as possible. To reach the goal they have in mind, they admittedly are regarding laws, which are restrictive of essential activities, not as granite walls that cannot be passed, but as fences, which can be moved in this or that direction for the welfare of the nation. As a result of the defense measures the President has ordered, for example the pay and housing of the additional men enlisted in the Services, the creation of Army Corps organization, and the reconditioning of destroyers for patrol work, millions will have to be spent. The appropriation laws make no provision for such operations. There is some money available for important, though less pressing military and naval needs, which can be diverted through an extreme stretch of authority. However, to execute the plans which national safety requires, even larger amounts must be obtained, and the only way this can be done is through ignoring the statutory prohibitions relating to budgetary deficits. At a press conference this week, the President disclosed he had discussed his authority with Justices Stone and Frankfurter and the Comptroller General. Evidently, the advice of these officials justified the President in ordering the War and Navy Departments to go ahead and incur whatever expense might be found necessary to meet Army and Navy needs. There is some criticism in the House of Representatives at this infringement of the Constitution and disregard of statutes, but in view of the demand of the country that the Services be put in a condition to discharge effectively the missions confided to them, it may be confidently expected that the expenditures being made will be confirmed by the necessary appropriations. Authorized to make enlistments, it would be absurd to say the President lacks the power to house, hospitalize, and provide transport for the men, and to recondition the vessels and artillery, etc., which they must use. He feels he possesses such power. The national emergency justifies him in exercising it.

AS THE WAY TO KEEP the United States free from war, the American Federation of Labor has adopted as its policy the view, which constantly has been expressed by the Services. It is that of peace through strength. At its Fifty-Ninth annual convention held at Cincinnati this week, the Federation adopted unanimously a program calling for strict neutrality, for conduct which would enable the Government to serve as mediator, for prevention of war profiteering, and:

"That Congress provide an adequate preparedness program, and strengthen our naval and military forces to such an extent that no aggressor nation will dare to invade us, or provoke us into war."

It is obvious the Federation is impressed by the fact that the present strength of the Services is insufficient for them to protect the United States and its dependencies and its vital interests. Inferentially, the resolution it approved carries with it endorsement of the increases of the Army and Navy made by the President, and encourages further steps of the same character. It not only favors "adequate" preparedness, but urges that we be so powerful on land and sea and in the air that our rights and interests will be respected. It makes this broad demand at a time when aggressor nations are at war, and, consequently, are working desperately to attain a peak of power, which will enable them to conquer. Taking the strength, present and prospective, of these nations into consideration, it is evident the Federation would not object to a Field Army of 500,000 men, thoroughly equipped and trained, and a two ocean Navy, such as Congress has on occasions discussed. It is a satisfactory demonstration of American sentiment that labor, especially the powerful Federation, should place on record its approval of the convictions of Army and Navy experts reached after thorough study of our situation and needs. It is to be hoped its rival, the CIO, will follow suit, and that both of them, in the interest of American strength, shall merge their differences, and act as an unit behind the Government in these difficult times. In order that the Government may do its part in promoting harmony, the mistake should not again be made of failing to give labor representation upon a War Resources Board, should a new one be created later.

Service Humor

High Gear

Two colored gentlemen who had just reduced the population of a farmer's hen-roost were making a getaway.

"Laws, Mose," gasped Sam, "why do you s'pose them flies follows us so close?"

"Keep gallopin', boy," said Mose.

"Them ain't flies. Them's buckshot."

—Patrol.

Explanation

Stranger: "Why is it that none of these autoists around here put out their hands when turning corners?"

Cop: "You see, this is a college town."

—Bambo Breezes.

Illiterate

Officer (to blind man reading newspaper): "What's the idea? You've been begging because you were blind, and now I see you reading a newspaper."

Blind One: "Aw, I'm just looking at the pictures."

Hooray!

He looked around to see if all was ready. It was. He gazed into the strained, tense faces, but none made a move to stop him. Suddenly he placed a short .38 revolver at his temple—a few panting words, and he pulled the trigger—Bang!—amid the cheers of the crowd, four athletes sped down the track.

—Fifth Corps Area News.

O.O.W.—"Why don't you wipe the mud off your shoes when you come in here." New Plebe from Kentucky — "What shoes?"

—The Log.

Inspecting Officer—"Why didn't you shave this morning?"

Smart Plebe—"I thought I did, but there were twelve of us using the same mirror this morning and I must have shaved some other guy."

—The Log.

Delving into an assortment of last-lines, the Humor Editor has emerged with the winning last line, contributed by "L. E. D." to last week's limerick. The completed limerick is as follows:

They sing of a bugler named Burke
Who took very great pride in his work,
He awoke one fine day
In the station sick bay
His throat neatly sliced with a dirk.

Moving on to less morbid thoughts, the Humor Editor herewith presents the first of the contributed limericks to test the inventiveness of the services. For this limerick, honorable mention is awarded to "B. R. B."

There was a machinist named Price,
Who thought steam engines were nice,
Until one day with a hiss,
The main lines went amiss.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

H. M.—Eligible list for technical sergeant, Air Corps, has been delayed because of changes in promotion procedure. It is not expected to be ready until sometime in October, but promotions are being made from those who would be obviously at the top of it. The list will be published in this paper as soon as it is released.

F. C. B.—You will receive your promotion to major in approximately one year.

C. W. S.—The Second Oregon Volunteers left for the Philippines 25 May 1898, arriving there 30 June 1898. They left the islands 14 June 1899, arriving in continental United States 12 July 1899.

C. B. B.—Officials inform us that inquiries relative to the amount of discharge bonus due you should be referred to the General Accounting Office.

E. H. F.—A complete listing of the units of the Army and their locations is contained in the Army List and Directory, published semi-annually, and obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, here, at 50 cents a copy. Metal insignia probably will be found described in the catalogues of insignia issued by uniform supply houses.

In The Journal

10 Years Ago

Led by Cadet Chris Cagle, the Army football eleven swamped Gettysburg to the score of 33-7. Army coach, Capt. "Biff" Jones, has turned out a highly creditable football team.

20 Years Ago

Col. H. H. Arnold, Department Air Service Officer, Western Department, made a trip by airplane from San Francisco to the forest patrols in Oregon and to Camp Lewis, Wash. He left San Francisco on Sept. 5 and returned on Sept. 25. At times he traversed areas that offered no landing spots for 100 miles at a stretch.

30 Years Ago

Lt. John G. Church is in command of the First Flotilla of the Pacific Torpedo Fleet. The vessels of the flotilla include the Whipple, Hull and Truxton.

50 Years Ago

The 24th Infantry has gone by rail to Sonora to take part in the Yaqui Campaign. More troops will follow. General Cervantes, Department Commander of Sonora, states that the situation is dangerous.

75 Years Ago

The number of Confederate prisoners now confined in the States of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana is thirty thousand, nearly three thousand of whom are officers ranking from major general down.

War Department Organized Reserves



OFFICIAL ORDERS



Navy Department Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

Secretary of War
Harry H. Woodring
The Assistant Secretary of War
Louis Johnson
Chief of Staff
General George C. Marshall

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY GIBBINS, QMG
Lt. Col. Henry L. Green, retired, with rank of colonel; disability incident to the service, 20 Sept.
Lt. Col. Henry A. Wingate, from Philippine Dept., to Hdq., 1st CA, Boston, Mass.
Lt. Col. James F. Byrom, from Pres. of San Francisco, Calif., to Philippine Dept., sail S. F., 17 Jan. 1940.
Capt. Leonard F. Fello, from Ft. Jay, N. Y., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., 10 Oct.
1st Lt. Cyril J. Letzelter, (Inf.), from QMC, 1 Oct., from Maxwell Fld., Ala., to USMA, New York.

MEDICAL DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. JAMES C. MAGEE, SG
Medical Corps

Col. Alexander T. Cooper, from Wash., D. C., to N. Y. Port of Embarkation, temp. duty, thence to Puerto Rican Dept., sail N. Y., 9 Oct.
Lt. Col. Clarke Blance, from Philippine Dept., to Vancouver Bks., Wash.
Lt. Col. Albert C. Kinberger, from Philippine Dept., to William Beaumont General Hospital, Tex.
Lt. Col. Paul R. E. Sheppard, from Philippine Dept., to Ft. McDowell, Calif.
Lt. Col. Silas W. Williams, from Ft. Douglas, Utah, to Hawaiian Dept., sail S. F., 14 Feb. 1940.
Lt. Col. Rufus L. Holt, from Wash., D. C., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., 27 Dec.
Maj. Howland A. Gibson, from Philippine Dept., to Genl. Dispensary, Wash., D. C.
Maj. Thomas F. Weldon, from Hawaiian Dept., to Genl. Dispensary, N. Y.
Maj. William D. North, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to Philippine Dept., sail Charleston, 20 Dec.
Capt. Rex C. House, from Ft. Jay, N. Y., 1 Nov., to Army Medical Center, Wash., D. C.
Capt. William J. L. Porcher, from Ft. Crook, Nebr., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., 23 Oct.
Capt. Merrill J. Reeh, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., 23 Oct.
Capt. Louis F. Hubener, from Jefferson Bks. Mo., to Panama Canal Dept., sail Portland, Me., 30 Oct.
Capt. Joseph Rich, from Ft. Banks, Mass., to Panama Canal Dept., sail Portland, Me., 30 Oct.
Capt. Lloyd E. Gould, from Vancouver Bks., Wash., to Panama Canal Dept., sail S. F., 28 Nov.
Following captains, from station indicated in Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., 19 Oct.: Charles J. Farinacci, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; George C. Gibson, Ft. Benning, Ga.; Marshall N. Jensen, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; Harold F. Kirk, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; William J. Lerro, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; Myron T. Tremaine, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
Capt. Vernon J. Erkenbeck, from Philippine Dept., to Letterman Genl. Hospital, Calif.
Capt. Edward J. Tracy, from Philippine Dept., to Selfridge Fld., Mich.
Capt. James C. Van Vulin, from Ft. Niagara, N. Y., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., 2 Dec.
Capt. William J. Kennard, from Selfridge Fld., Mich., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., 2 Dec.

Dental Corps

Lt. Col. Arthur E. Brown, from Philippine Dept., to Ft. Monroe, Va.
Capt. Edward G. Austin, from Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., 19 Oct.
Capt. Bernard C. Hammon, from Pres. of San Francisco, Calif., to Med. Fld. Serv., Carlisle Bks., Pa., sail S. F., 23 Dec.
Capt. Clyde D. Oatman, Jr., from March 10, Calif., to Fld. Serv. Sch., Carlisle Bks., Pa., sail S. F., 23 Dec.
1st Lt. Walter J. Reuter, from Langley Fld., Va., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., 2 Oct.
1st Lt. Frederick H. Richardson, from Carlisle Bks., Pa., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., 2 Dec.

FINANCE DEPT.

MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK W. BOSCHEN, C. of F.
Capt. Thomas G. McCulloch, from Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to off. of C. of F., Wash., D. C., 10 Nov.
1st Lt. George R. Gretser, (Inf.), from Chicago, Ill., to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., 29 Oct.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. JULIAN L. SCHLEY, C. of E.
Capt. Max S. Johnson, from Ecole Supérieure de Guerre, to American Embassy, Paris, France, as asst. military attache.

SIGNAL CORPS

MAJ. GEN. JOSEPH O. MAUBORGNE, CSO.
1st Lt. Robert E. Schukraft, from Ft. Bliss, Tex., to Ft. Hunt, Va.
2nd Lt. Glenn C. Coleman, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Ft. Bliss, Tex.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

CH. WILLIAM B. ARNOLD, C. of Ch.
Ch. Paul J. Maddox, from Ft. D. A. Russell, Tex., to Puerto Rican Dept., sail Charleston, 24 Nov.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. JOHN K. HERR, C. of Cav.
Maj. Alton W. Howard, from Champaign, Ill., to USAT St. Mihiel as CO of troops, report N. Y., 12 Oct.
Capt. Hubert W. Ketchum, from Ft. Clark, Tex., to Philippine Dept., sail S. F., 17 Jan. 1940.
Capt. Walter Burnside, from Philippine Dept., to 5th Cav., Ft. Clark, Tex.
Capt. Clyde A. Burcham, from Philippine Dept., to 7th Cav. Brig., Ft. Knox, Ky.
Capt. Harry E. Eckert, retired, upon own application, 31 Oct., after more than 15 years' service.
1st Lt. James C. Blanning, from Ft. Riley, Kan., to Philippine Dept., sail N. Y., 27 Dec.
1st Lt. Joseph F. Haskell, from Governors Island, N. Y., 31 Oct., to Ft. Riley, Kan.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. ROBERT M. DANFORD
Col. Oliver A. Dickinson, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., 1 Feb. 1940, to Army War College, Wash., D. C.
Col. Richard C. Barleson, from Ft. Lewis, Wash., to 80th FA, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
Col. Walter D. Smith, retired, for age, 30 Nov., as Brigadier General.
Lt. Col. John S. Winslow, retired, upon own application, 31 Oct., after 28 years' service.
Lt. Col. Hamilton Templeton, from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to 80th FA, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
Lt. Col. Harold H. Ristine, from Governors Island, N. Y., to Hawaiian Dept., sail N. Y., 7 Nov.
Lt. Col. Albert W. Waldron, from Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Ft. Knox, Ky.
Lt. Col. David E. Cain, from Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, 10 Nov., to 21st FA, Ft. Knox, Ky.
Maj. Douglas L. Crane, prior orders, from Tulsa, Okla., to 6th FA, Ft. Hoyle, Md., amended to 21st FA, Ft. Knox, Ky.
Capt. Benjamin P. Heiser, from Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Ft. Knox, Ky.
Capt. Nathaniel C. Curston, Jr., from Ft. Sheridan, Ill., to 19th FA, Ft. Knox, Ky.
Capt. Edward M. Taylor, from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to 3rd Div., Ft. Lewis, Wash.
Capt. Bertram A. Holtzworth, prior orders, from Hawaiian Dept., to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., amended to 19th FA, Ft. Knox, Ky.
Capt. James Y. LeGoffe, prior orders, from Hawaiian Dept., to Ft. Hoyle, Md., amended to 21st FA, Ft. Knox, Ky.
Capt. Otto L. McDaniel, from Ft. Hoyle, Md., to 21st FA, Ft. Knox, Ky.
Capt. Paul W. Steinbeck, from Ft. Hoyle, Md., to 21st FA, Ft. Knox, Ky.
1st Lt. William H. Isbell, Jr., det. QMC, 15 Oct., report to CG, Hawaiian Dept.
1st Lt. William J. Daniel, from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to 80th FA, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
1st Lt. Charles P. Westpheling, from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to 80th FA, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
1st Lt. Edward S. Berry, from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to 3rd Div., Ft. Lewis, Wash.
1st Lt. Curtis A. Schrader, from Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to 19th FA, Ft. Knox, Ky.
1st Lt. Todd H. Shade, from Ft. Hoyle, Md., to 21st FA, Ft. Knox, Ky.
1st Lt. Donald F. Buchwald, prior orders, to 3rd FA, Ft. Sheridan amended to 19th FA, Ft. Knox, Ky.
2nd Lt. Murray E. Sparks, from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to 80th FA, Ft. Lewis, Wash.
2nd Lt. Avery W. Masters, from Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., to 3rd Div., Ft. Lewis, Wash.
2nd Lt. Joseph B. Mitchell, from Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Ft. Knox, Ky.
2nd Lt. Wilbur E. Davis, from Ft. Benj. Harrison, Ind., to Ft. Knox, Ky.
2nd Lt. Elmer B. Kennedy, from Ft. Hoyle, Md., to 21st FA, Ft. Knox, Ky.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. A. H. SUNDERLAND, C. of CAC
Col. Thomas H. Jones, from Ft. Adams, (Continued on Next Page)

NAVY ORDERS

Acting Secretary of the Navy
Charles Edison
Chief of Naval Operations
Admiral Harold B. Stark, USN

28 September 1939

Capt. Harold Travis Smith, det. Bu. Engr., Navy Dept. in Oct.; to Nav. Insp. of Machy., Bethlehem Steel Co., (Shipbldg. Div.), Quincy, Mass. Addl. duty Insp. Navigational Matl.

Comdr. Henry B. Broadfoot, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., about 11 Sept.; to cfo Dest. Div. 65, and in command when comm. Addl. duty CO, USS Aaron Ward.

Comdr. Thomas V. Cooper, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., about 11 Sept.; to cfo Dest. Div. 62, and in command when comm. Addl. duty CO, USS McCormick.

Comdr. Fred D. Kirland, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., about 11 Sept.; to cfo Dest. Div. 66, and in command when comm. Addl. duty CO, USS Breckinridge.

Comdr. Allan E. Smith, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., about 11 Sept.; to cfo Mine Div. 5, and in command when comm. Addl. duty CO, USS Gamble.

Lt. Comdr. Hubert M. Hayter, det. USS Colorado about 11 Sept.; to cfo USS Ramsay and in command when comm.

Lt. Jenne R. Clark, det. USS Astoria about 11 Sept.; to cfo USS Buchanan and in command when comm.

Lt. Franklin W. Slaven, det. USS California about 11 Sept.; to cfo USS Lea and in command when comm.

Lt. (jg) John W. Hays, det. USS Davis; to cfo USS Kane and on bd. when comm.

Ens. James C. Bidwell, det. USS New Orleans 13 Sept.; to cfo USS Buchanan and on bd. when comm.

Ens. James A. Boyd, det. USS Concord 11 Sept.; to cfo USS Hale and on bd. when comm.

Ens. John C. Burrill, det. USS New Orleans 13 Sept.; to cfo USS Yarnall and on bd. when comm.

Ens. John T. Eversole, det. USS Cincinnati 11 Sept.; to cfo USS Crowninshield and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Stephen C. O'Rourke, det. USS Quincy; to USS Schenck.

Lt. James J. Sapero, (MC), uncompleted portion ors. 31 July revoked; to Nav. Med. Sch., Wash., D. C.

Ch. Bosn. Victor H. Kyllberg, det. Navy Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., about 11 Sept.; to cfo USS Patoka and on bd. when comm.

Rad. Elec. Reginald O. Brown, to USS Shaw.

Ch. Carp. Herbert L. Chapman, det. Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I., about 16 Oct.; to USS Colorado.

Carp. Carl V. Hall, det. USS Pennsylvania in Oct. or Nov.; to Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I.

29 September 1939

Capt. William R. Munroe, det. Nav. Oper., Navy Dept. in Nov.; to CO, USS Mississippi.

Comdr. Horace D. Clarke, det. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I., about 11 Sept.; to cfo Dest. Div. 83, and in command when comm. Addl. duty CO, USS Lawrence.

Lt. Comdr. Daniel N. Cone, Jr., det. USS Boise about 11 Sept.; to cfo USS Overton and in command when comm.

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Lt. Comdr. Arthur L. Hamlin, to Dist. Matl. Officer and Director of Facilities and Matl. Div., 13th Nav. Dist.

Lt. Comdr. William J. Longfellow, det. USS Boise about 11 Sept.; to cfo USS Breece and in command when comm.

Lt. Comdr. Valentine L. Pottle, Asiatic ors. modified. To Nav. Prov. Grnd., Dahlgren, Va., instead Rec. Ship, San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Thomas U. Sisson, det. temp. duty Bu. Aero., Navy Dept. in Sept.; to NRAB, Anacostia, D. C., as comdg. off.

Lt. Harry H. Henderson, det. USS West Virginia about 11 Sept.; to cfo USS Crowninshield and in command when comm.

Ens. John L. Arrington, 2nd, det. USS Idaho 13 Sept.; to cfo USS Greer and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Louis K. Bliss, det. USS Idaho 13 Sept.; to cfo USS Gamble and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Russell H. Buckley, det. USS West Virginia 13 Sept.; to cfo USS Blakeley and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Dayle W. Lyke, det. USS West Virginia 13 Sept.; to cfo USS Ellis and on bd. when comm.

Ens. George F. Richardson, det. USS West Virginia 13 Sept.; to cfo USS Dupont and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Harry B. Stott, det. USS Boise 13 Sept.; to cfo USS Barney and on bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) John F. McMullin (MC), det. Dest. Div. 18 about 11 Sept.; to cfo Dest. Div. 83 and in that div. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Jack Agnew (SC), det. Navy Yard, Ports., Va. about 15 Sept.; to cfo USS Patoka and on bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Sidney A. Ernst (SC), det. Navy Yd., Mare Is., Calif., about 11 Sept.; to cfo Dest. Div. 65 and in that div. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Carl F. Faires (SC), det. Navy Yd., Puget Sound, Wash., about 11 Sept.; to cfo Dest. Div. 83 and in that div. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Sidney A. Freeberg (SC), det. Nav. Supply Depot, San Diego, Calif., about 11 Sept.

(Continued on Next Page)

MARINE CORPS

Major General Commandant
Maj. Gen. Thomas Holcomb

Lt. Col. Francis T. Evans, ret., assigned to active duty at MB, NOR, Norfolk, Va.

Lt. Col. Fred G. Patchen, ret., assigned to active duty at MB, NYd., Phila., Pa.

Maj. Harold C. Roberts, on 2 Oct. det. Hdqrs., Marine Corps, to MB, Parris Island.

Maj. George W. Shearer, ret., assigned to active duty in Office of Base Quartermaster, MCB, San Diego.

Maj. Lewis A. Hohn, ors. modified—on arrival San Francisco ordered to FMF, MCB, San Diego.

1st Lt. Charles Popp, ret., assigned to active duty as Officer in Charge, Recruiting District of Detroit, Mich.

Ch. QM Cbk. Charles C. Hall, ret., assigned to active duty in Office of Base Quartermaster, MCB, San Diego, Calif.

Ansell, Ansell & Marshall

Attorneys at Law

708-715 Tower Building
Washington, D. C.

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Fort Sam Houston, Texas

Army Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

R. I., to 11th CA, Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.
Maj. John T. de Camp, from Ft. Hancock, N. J., to 7th CA, Ft. Hancock, N. J.
Following captains from Ft. Hancock, N. J., to 7th CA, Ft. Hancock, N. J.: John M. England, Paul A. Jaccard, and Kenneth J. Woodbury.
1st Lt. Clifford F. Cordes, jr., from Ft. Hancock, N. J., to 7th CA, Ft. Hancock, N. J., upon expiration of leave of absence.
2nd Lt. Harry de Metropolis, from Ft. Hancock, N. J., to 7th CA, Ft. Hancock, N. J.
2nd Lt. Alan B. White, from Ft. Hancock, N. J., to 7th CA, Ft. Hancock, N. J.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. GEORGE A. LYNCH, C. of Inf.
Col. Claude H. Miller, NGB, from Wash., D. C., 31 Oct., to home and await retirement.
Col. Jere Baxter, from Ft. Adams, R. I., to OR, Salt Lake City, Utah, sail N. Y., 7 Nov.
Maj. Marion F. Shepherd, from Allentown, Pa., det. for duty OR, Reading, Pa.
Maj. Thomas J. Chrisman, from Ft. Moultrie, S. C., det. for duty as instr., NG, Portland, Ore., sail N. Y., 7 Nov.
Maj. Paul L. Singer, from Milwaukee, Wis., to Panama Canal Dept., sail N. Y., 7 Nov.
Capt. Robert A. Schow, from Paris, France, to duty at Paris, France, as military attache.
Capt. John A. Stewart, det. QMC, 15 Oct., to CG, Hawaiian Dept.
Capt. Clarence H. Smith, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Philippine Dept., sail SF, 17 Jan. 1940.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. HENRY H. ARNOLD, C. of AC
Col. Frank M. Kennedy, from Dayton, Ohio, to Sacramento Air Depot, Calif.
Lt. Col. Arthur E. Easterbrook, (Maj.), temp. appt. vacated, 29 Sept.
Maj. Dayton D. Watson, (Capt.), from Randolph Fld., Tex., to Hamilton Fld., Calif.
Maj. Arthur E. Easterbrook, retired, disability incident to the service, 30 Sept.
Maj. Clarence C. Wilson, (Capt.), temp. appt. as major vacated, 3 Oct., from Lowry Fld., Denver, Colo., to home and await retirement.
Maj. Bernard T. Cantor, from Chicago, Ill., 15 Oct., to Barksdale Fld., Shreveport, La.
Maj. Richard H. Magee (Capt.), from Off. C. of AC to Off. Asst. Sec. of War, Wash., D. C.
Following captains, from Wright Fld., Dayton, Ohio, to Off. C. of AC, Wash., D. C.: Mervin E. Gross, William T. Hedley, Frank G. Irvin, John G. Moore, and Charles A. Ross.
Capt. Eugene H. Rice, from Ft. Bragg, N. C., to Langley Fld., Hampton, Va.
2nd Lt. Harold M. Keffe, from Ft. Riley, Kan., to Patterson Fld., Fairfield, Ohio.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. Vance H. Marchbanks, retired, upon own application, 31 Dec., after more than forty-three years' service, as captain.
St. Sgt. Harry R. Bradley, appt. as warrant officer band leader, 1 Oct., from Ft. Howard, Md., to Ft. Thomas, Ky.
M. Sgt. Howard B. Rumsey, appt. as warrant officer, 1 Oct., from Wash., D. C., to Hdq., 3rd CA, Balto., Md.
W. O. Reuben Horner, retired with rank of captain, upon own application, 31 Dec., after more than thirty-seven years' service, from Pres. of San Francisco, Calif.

ORDERS TO ENLISTED MEN

Sgt. Clinton M. Fahy, prior orders, MD, from Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y., to Med. Fld., Serv. Sch., Carlisle Bks., Pa., revoked.
St. Sgt. Francis J. Hurley, prior orders, MD, from Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., to Med. Fld., Serv. Sch., Carlisle Bks., Pa., revoked.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

M. Sgt. Stanford J. Lee, Base Hdq. and 9th Air Base Sqdn., AC, at Moffett Fld., Calif.
M. Sgt. Patrick J. Murray, Hdq. Batt., 11th CA, at Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y.
1st Sgt. Thomas H. Wilson, Co. M, 20th Inf., at Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo.
Sgt. Manuel Rivera, QMC, at Post of San Juan, P. R.
Cpl. Edward E. King, Co. L, 30th Inf., at Pres. of San Francisco, Calif., with rank of 1st Sgt.
St. Sgt. Patrick Fitzgerald, Hdq. Batt., 63rd CA, at Letterman General Hosp., Pres. of S. F., Calif., with rank of 1st Lieut.

ORDERS TO RESERVE OFFICERS

Extended Active Duty With MC

1st Lt. John Hanna Prewitt, 10 Oct., to Randolph Fld., Tex., until 30 June 1940.
1st Lt. Phillip Benjamin Smith, 10 Oct., to Ft. Sheridan, Ill., until 30 June 1940.
1st Lt. Joseph Nagle, 5 Oct., to Langley Fld., Va., until 30 June 1940.
1st Lt. John Edward Gorman, 5 Oct., to Selfridge Fld., Mich., until 30 June 1940.
1st Lt. John Leonard Anderson, 5 Oct., to

Barksdale Fld., Shreveport, La., until 30 June 1940.

Capt. Clark Bartlett Proctor, 5 Oct., to Selfridge Fld., Mich., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Frederick Joseph Freese, Jr., 5 Oct., to Barksdale Fld., Shreveport, La., until 30 June 1940.

Capt. Dragutin Dushan Todorovic, 10 Oct., to Moffett Fld., Calif., until 30 June 1940.

Extended Active Duty With OD

Capt. George Overton Riggs, 9 Oct., to San Antonio Arsenal, San Antonio, Tex., until 30 June 1940.

1st Lt. Elbert Allen Newhouse, 9 Oct., to Baritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J., until 30 June 1940.

Extended Active Duty With AC

1st Lt. Marion Daniel Curuh, Port Columbus, Ohio, until 30 Oct. 1940.

1st Lt. Edmund Theodore Gorman, Mitchell Fld., until 14 Oct. 1940.

2nd Lt. Franklin Miller Cochran, Randolph Fld., Tex., until 14 Oct. 1940.

2nd Lt. Fred Morgan Adams, from Hamilton Fld., Calif., 14 Oct., to Sacramento Air Depot, Sacramento, Calif.

1st Lt. Robin Cassius Cannon, from Hamilton Fld., Calif., 12 Oct., to Love Fld., Dallas, Tex.

Two Weeks Active Duty Training

Capt. Robert Joseph Hansel, Med.-Res., from Wright Fld., Ohio, 5 Oct.

Capt. Richard Theo Walton, QM-Res., 12 Nov., to AG, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Col. Ira Fuller Bennett, QM-Res., 12 Nov., to AG, Wash., D. C.

Maj. Victor Anthony Kleber, QM-Res., 9 Oct., to Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Lt. Col. Benjamin Franklin Swisher, Spec.-Res., 8 Oct., to Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Col. Charles Aleshire Neal, Med.-Res., 8 Oct., to Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

Capt. Ernest Ashell, Spec.-Res., 8 Oct., to Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

1st Lt. Ely Joel Treger, QM-Res., 15 Oct., to Phila. QM Zone, Phila., Pa.

Capt. John Bright Hill, Spec.-Res., 12 Nov., to AG, Wash., D. C.

Capt. George Leslie Webber, Inf.-Res., 13 Nov., to AG, Wash., D. C.

Maj. Matthew J. Merritt, Spec.-Res., 13 Nov., to AG, Wash., D. C.

Col. Edward Goring Bliss, Spec.-Res., 13 Nov., to AG, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Col. Charles McKnight, Ord.-Res., 12 Nov., to AG, Wash., D. C.

Maj. Chester Mueller, Ord.-Res., 12 Nov., to AG, Wash., D. C.

Capt. Raymond Chalmers Goodhart, QM-Res., 13 Nov., to AG, Wash., D. C.

Following, QM-Res., 15 Oct., to Phila. QM Zone, Phila., Pa.: Maj. Percival John MacNaughton, Maj. Joseph Felix O'Brien, Capt. Robert Curtis Dunlap, Capt. Michael Myles Mendlow, and 1st Lt. Francis Dennis Creedon.

Maj. Byron Talmadge Wherry, Engr.-Res., 8 Oct., to Ft. Riley, Kan.

Capt. Delancy Lovell Frederick, Ord.-Res., 15 Oct., to Cincinnati Ord. Dist., Cincinnati, Ohio.

1st Lt. Raymond Duke Wortendyke, Ord.-Res., 15 Oct., to Cincinnati Ord. Dist., Cincinnati, Ohio.

PROMOTION OF RESERVES

2nd Lt. William Robert Barricklow, FA-Res., to 1st Lt., 4 Oct.

2nd Lt. Arthur Raymond Kingham, Air-Res., to 1st Lt., 22 Sept.

1st Lt. Charles Joseph Green, Med.-Res., to captain, 29 Sept.

2nd Lt. Norman Thomas Dennis, Ord.-Res., to 1st Lt., 30 Sept.

2nd Lt. Frederick Charles Winter, Ord.-Res., to 1st Lt., 30 Sept.

1st Lt. John Edward Brown, jr., Med.-Res., to captain, 5 Oct.

Following 2nd Lts., Air-Res., to 1st Lt.: Charles Eugene Bockman, Jr., Franklin Miller Cochran, Jr., and Robert Copeland Paul.

Navy Orders

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Sept.; to cfo Mine Div. 5 and in that div. when comm.

Ens. James V. Cooper (SC), det. USS Dobbin about 11 Sept.; to cfo Dest. Div. 64 and in that div. when comm.

Ens. Robert G. Lavenson (SC), det. USS Pennsylvania about 11 Sept.; to cfo Dest. Div. 62, and in that div. when comm.

Ch. Mach. Charles E. Bell, det. USS Phoenix about 15 Sept.; to cfo USS Patoka and on bd. when comm.

30 September 1939

Lt. (jg) Ellis B. Rittenhouse, det. USS Boise about 15 Sept.; to cfo USS Patoka and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Gene Collison, det. USS Colorado 15 Sept.; to cfo USS Breese and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Wilbur H. Hunter, jr., det. USS Boise 13 Sept.; to cfo USS Lawrence and on bd. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Robert G. Gilbert (MC), det. instr. Nav. Med. Sch., Wash., D. C. To Nav. Hosp., Charleston, S. C.

Lt. (jg) Jaroud B. Smith, jr. (MC), det. instr. Nav. Med. Sch., Wash., D. C. about 2 Oct.; to Nav. Hosp., Charleston, S. C.

Lt. (jg) Edward M. Fagan (SC), det. Navy Yd., Phila., Pa. about 11 Sept.; to cfo Dest. Div. 82 and in that div. when comm.

Lt. (jg) Frederick A. Kinzie (SC), det. Navy Yd., Boston, Mass. about 11 Sept.; to cfo Dest. Div. 61 and in that div. when comm.

Ens. Richard E. Welsh (SC), det. USS Texas about 18 Sept.; to cfo Dest. Div. 60 and in that div. when comm.

Mach. John F. Hodges, det. USS Houston about 15 Sept.; to cfo USS Patoka and on bd. when comm.

Mach. John I. Rustin, det. USS Honolulu about 29 Sept.; to USS Partridge.

Ch. Pay Ck. William F. Bogar, det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., in Oct.; to Nav. Sta., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Pay Ck. Dallas E. Kellum, det. USS West Virginia in Nov.; to Nav. Oper. Base, San Diego, Calif.

Gertrude B. Arnest, Ch. Nurse, det. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; to Hosp. Corps Sch., San Diego, Calif.

2 October 1939

Lt. Comdr. Joseph J. Rochefort, det. USS New Orleans abt. 26 Sept.; to staff, Comdr., Setg. Force.

Lt. Guy P. Garland, ors. 7 Sept. to Asia. Ft. revoked; continue USS California.

Lt. Thomas C. Philfer, det. Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif. abt. 25 Sept.; to cfo USS Overton and on bd. when comm.

Lt. Edwin H. Tillman, jr., det. temp. duty Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., to 6th Nav. Dist.

Lt. (jg) Rodney J. Badger, Asia, ors. modified. To cfo USS Platte and on bd. when comm. instead duty USS Enterprise.

Lt. (jg) Peter F. Boyle, Asia, ors. modified. To cfo USS George E. Badger and on bd. when comm. instead duty USS Ranger.

Lt. (jg) Robert B. Kall, Asia, ors. modified. To cfo USS Platte and on bd. when comm. instead duty USS Yorktown.

Lt. (jg) William N. New, (MC), det. Rec. Ship, New York, N. Y., abt. 22 Sept.; to Marine Retg. Sta., Little Rock, Ark.

Lt. (jg) William F. Queen, (MC), det. instr. Nav. Med. Sch., Wash., D. C., abt. 3 Oct.; to Nav. Trng. Sta., Great Lakes, Ill.

Lt. (jg) Frederick O. Vaughan, (SC), det. Navy Yd., Portsmouth, Va., abt. 11 Sept.; to cfo Dest. Div. 66 and in that div. when comm.

Lt. Comdr. Wilbur N. Landers, (CC), det. Office of Supg. Constr., Bath Iron Works Corp., Bath, Me., in Oct.; to NYd., New York, N. Y.

Lt. Comdr. Hersey E. Rountree, (Ch.C), det. USS Henderson; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Mach. John M. Owen, upon disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif., det. USS Trinity; to USS Rigel.

Rad. Elec. Reginald O. Brown, det. USS Shaw abt. 30 Sept.; to USS Benner.

Ch. Pay Ck. Merwood R. Bishop, det. Nav. Torp. Sta., Newport, R. I., abt. 14 Sept.; to cfo USS Patoka and on bd. when comm.

Ch. Pay Ck. John W. Hall, det. Nav. Oper. Base, Norfolk, Va., abt. 15 Sept.; to cfo USS Patoka and on bd. when comm.

Ch. Pay Ck. George A. Looby, Asia, ors. modified. To Rec. Sta., Wash., D. C.

3 October 1939

Lt. Comdr. Harry R. Carson, jr., det. USS Chicago abt. 28 Sept.; to CO, USS Turkey.

Lt. Ove P. O. Hansen, det. CO, USS Turkey; to temp. duty 11th Nav. Dist.

Lt. James M. Wood, det. staff, P. G. Sch., Nav. Academy, abt. 9 Oct.; to USS New Mexico.

Lt. Comdr. Reuben H. Hunt, (MC), ors. 18 Sept. modified. To Marine Retg. Sta., Minneapolis, Minn., instead Marine Retg. Sta., Des Moines, Iowa.

Ch. Gun. Samuel W. McGovern, det. Nav. Academy in Oct.; to USS Wyoming.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Benjamin F. Schmidt, det. Subm. Base, New London, Conn., abt. 15 Sept.; to cfo USS Patoka and on bd. when comm.

4 October 1939

Comdr. Clifton A. F. Sprague, det. Instr. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.; to cfo USS Patoka and on bd. as CO when comm.

Comdr. Giles E. Short, det. instr. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.; to cfo USS Patoka and on bd. as exec. off. when comm.

Lt. Comdr. John J. Fitzgerald, det. USS Tuscaloosa; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.

Lt. Comdr. Walter C. Holt, det. instr. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.; to cfo USS Patoka and on bd. when comm.

Lt. Comdr. William A. P. Martin, jr., to duty as navigating officer, USS Sirius.

Lt. Comdr. William M. McDade, det. instr. Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.; to cfo

USS Patoka and on bd. when comm.
Lt. Comdr. John Perry, det. CO, USS Williamson abt. 31 Oct.; to Nav. Air Sta., Seattle, Wash., as exec. off.

Ens. William R. Glennon, det. USS Louisville in Sept.; to cfo USS Tarbell and on bd. when comm.

Ens. Clayton Ross, jr., det. USS Louisville in Sept.; to cfo USS King and on bd. when comm.

CPO's Transferred

The following transfers of chief petty officers were ordered by the Navy Department during the period 16 to 30 Sept.:

Blankenship, H. L., CWT, Pennsylvania to Wasp.

Buckner, R. H., CWT, N. Hos., Annapolis to Claxton.

Carr, C. A., CPhM, N. Hos., Phila. to N. Hos., Washington.

De Hart, R. L., CMM, Concord to NRS New York.

Devine, P. J., CMM, RS Wash., D. C., to Wasp.

Dubois, J. W., ACM, NAS San Diego to Combasefor.

Forster, E. W., CMM, RS Norfolk to Vincennes.

Frye, C. D., CY, N. Hos., Newport to Decatur.

Glessner, J. H., CMM, Sculpin to Bear.

Glover, V. G., CBM, Dale to NRS Minneapolis.

Goley, E. T., CFC, Erie to NRS Raleigh.

Hansen, E. J., CPhM, N. Hos., Phila. to RS NYd., Phila.

Harrison, A. T., CMM, NRS Salt Lake City to Idaho.

Hibdon, L. E., CPhM, N. Hos., Brooklyn to Mustin.

Keenan, R. E., CMM, New York to NRS New Haven.

Kocher, P. E., ACMM (NAP), VP Squadron-51 to NPG Dahlgren.

Mangum, G. C., CEM, RS San Diego to Gamble.

Mato, J. J., CMM, NRS Pittsburgh to RS Phila.

Mayberry, J. H., CPhM, NAS Pensacola to Argonne.

Medlock, F. W., CY, NR Bu. New York, to RS Philadelphia.

Merritt, C. M., CWT, New York to NRS Birmingham.

Metts, W. E., CFC, Tuscaloosa to NRS New York.

Meyer, C. L., CMM, Lexington to Bear.

Nelson, C. E., CMM, 8-45 to Bear.

Nicholson, R. M., CSM, RS Washington to Comatron.

Panel, G. M., CTM, Detroit to NRS Richmond.

Parker, A. R., CPhM, Texas to Asia Sta.

Parrott, L. C., CBM, New Mexico to NRS Birmingham.

Pennock, C. H., CMM, Henley to NRS Cleveland.

Rigdon, D. M., CY, NRS Dallas to Charleston.

Ritz, G. B., CGM, Mississippi to NRS New York.

Scott, C. W., CBM, N. Hos., Newport to RS Phila.

Smith, C. A., CEM, Medusa to NRS Detroit.

Stiversen, G. W., CY, NRS Los Angeles to RS San Diego.

Thompson, L. L., CY, Charleston to Helm.

Verstreet, R. A., CMM, Northampton to NRS New York.

Vradenburg, M. J., CQM, Warrington to NRS Minneapolis.

Wasson, Z. B., CMM, NRS Birmingham to RS Phila.

Watson, F. V., CSF, RS New York to Ranger.

Weaver, H. R., CWT, Maryland to NRS New York.

Westphal, W. C., ACMM, NAS Lakehurst to VO Squadron-5.

Zwahlen, Frank, CSM, RS Norfolk to Texas.

Coast Guard Orders

Lt. Comdr. A. W. Davis, ors. of 13 Sept. 1939, cancelled; det. Galathea, effective when directed by Comdr., New York Dist., and assigned Ellis Island Trng. Sta., as commanding officer.

Lt. P. A. Short, Champlain, ors. of 21 Sept. 1939, cancelled.

Lt. K. C. Phillips, det. Northland, effective upon delivery that vessel at Government Island, Calif., and assigned Base 11.

Lt. (jg) Q. R. Walsh, det. Northland, effective upon delivery that vessel at Government Island, Calif., and assigned duty Campbell.

Comdr. L. E. Wells, det. Pontchartrain effective abt. 9 Oct. 1939, and assigned to Coast Guard Representative at Phila., Pa.

Lt. Comdr. R. B. Hall, det. Mohawk, effective upon relief by Lt. Comdr. G. C. Carlstedt, and assigned Pontchartrain as commanding officer.

Lt. Comdr. G. C. Carlstedt, det. Mendota, effective abt. 1 Nov. 1939, and assigned to hawk as commanding officer.

Lt. (jg) G. L. Rollins, det. Northland

(Please turn to Page 128)

USMA Bandsman Retires

West Point, N. Y.—M. Sgt. Joseph M. Eysmont, USMA (DEML) Band, has made application for retirement, effective 30 Sept.. It was announced here today.

Master Sergeant Eysmont spent more than half of his twenty-one years of service with the United States Military Academy Band at West Point, and the Superintendent drew the attention of the command to his excellent record, which was characterized as honest, faithful, and marked by loyalty to his superiors and a faithful performance of duty. He served as a noncommissioned officer for over twenty-one years and had no absences under the 107th Article of War.

Writes of General Pershing

"My Friend and Classmate, John J. Pershing," by Brig. Gen. Avery Delano Andrews, (with notes from his War diary) 291 pages. Published by The Military Service Publishing Company, Harrisburg, Pa. Price \$2.00.

WHEN John J. Pershing was made senior corporal at the end of his first year at the United States Military Academy he appointed his classmate, Avery D. Andrews, as company clerk. In 1917 when General Pershing was selected to command the American Expeditionary Forces in France he asked the War Department to send his old classmate to France to serve with him. Out of that long association, from preparatory school up until the present time, Brigadier General Andrews has written an absorbing contribution to the literature concerning America's great war general.

The country and the world are familiar with the achievements of this great American; they are etched in deep lines upon history. What General Andrews has done is to give us details of the life of the boy and the man, the student and the soldier and statesman. This has been possible because of the intimate friendship which exists between the two, an intimacy and a friendship that began when they attended Colonel Huse's boarding school at Highland Falls together, which continued throughout separated service and became even closer as a result of the General's dependence upon his friend as an assistant in connection with the tremendous work of organizing and administering the American Expeditionary Forces.

Of particular interest to the general reader, as well as to the future historian, are the little, personal, incidents related by the author which reflect the greatness of the man of whom he writes. For instance, he relates how at Bordeaux, a large number of enlisted men, including colored stevedores, were engaged in arduous work on the storage yards, docks, etc., and felt that they had a grievance because they were given such work instead of being sent to the front. General Pershing visited the place and standing on a pile of lumber talked to them in a plain but forceful manner emphasizing the important and patriotic character of their work which he said was equal to that of any other men in France. He promised that he would, in accordance with their desire, make up one or more regiments from among them to send to the front, and concluded with "Now, men, tell your friends who are not here this morning that you have just had a friendly chat with the General." The men cheered heartily and the effect was excellent.

Again, the author shows the wonderful qualities of leadership possessed by General Pershing when he quotes the latter's words to him at the time he made him an assistant Chief of Staff: "I want to say to you just what I have said to each of my other Assistant Chiefs of Staff when they were appointed, and that is that you have my full authority to issue orders in my name in carrying out your work. It is your business to know my orders and policies and to apply them as new cases arise. If you go too fast I will check you; but as long as you keep things moving I will back you up. Now keep things moving!" Later he quotes the General in giving instructions to a subordinate: "Use your best judgement, and plenty of it!"

General Andrews, too, from his knowledge gained by first hand experience,

throws considerable light on the failure to permit all American soldiers to visit Paris after the war.

"On December 22," General Andrews writes, "General Pershing directed the First Section to make a study of some plan whereby all men of the A.E.F. might have an opportunity to visit Paris before leaving France. He wished them to have, if possible, the educational advantage of seeing Paris, and believed the privilege would decrease the number of those absent without leave. To accomplish this completely it would have been necessary to transport several thousand men each day to and from Paris. Strong opposition developed from several sources. The Chief Surgeon reported a serious venereal condition in Paris and recommended that no leaves be granted. Marshal Foch wrote personally to General Pershing and urged that large numbers of American soldiers be not allowed to visit Paris because of the already overcrowded condition and because '... from the very fact of their extreme popularity, their easy going ways, and their unflinching generosity, they would find themselves exposed in this city, more than ever, to exploitations which the French authorities, ambitious for the good reputation of Paris, wish to avoid.'"

"The problem was solved in a limited way by arranging for 1000 enlisted men and 333 officers to arrive in Paris each day for a three day leave. These special privileges to visit Paris were equitably divided among the various units of the A.E.F."

Apologues of conditions today when Army bandsmen are seeking greater

recognition and regimental bands are being abolished is the following extract from the book. "General Pershing is a strong believer in military bands as an unquestioned influence upon the morale of troops. With his approval a band school was established at Chaumont, and under the able direction of Mr. Walter Damosch great progress was made in selecting and training suitable personnel. After the Armistice it was possible to expand the training and development of our military bands. A band musicians' school and replacement depot was established at Gondrecourt from which trained musicians were furnished where required. Bands were assigned to hospital centers and leave areas, and out of this effort grew our Headquarters Band, one of the finest military bands ever assembled in any country at any time. It had over one hundred members, nearly all of whom were symphony or otherwise distinguished musicians at home, and was under the baton of Professor Fisher, leader of Fisher's orchestra in Baltimore. General Headquarters was immensely proud of its band and almost wept when, in response to urgent calls from Washington, it was sent home to assist in the Liberty Loan campaign. After its last guard mount one morning early in April, the band marched to the band stand in the area where General Pershing thanked them for their splendid music and wished them Godspeed home-wards. Then at General Pershing's personal request the band played, 'Over There' for their last time in Chaumont and were off for home."

General Andrews is peculiarly fitted to

throw light upon incidents and events in the career of the General of the Armies of the United States, which the more sharply illuminate the qualities and characteristics responsible for his outstanding and American achievements in peace and war. This he has done in the present volume, which has added to American literature not only an interesting and well written contribution, but has also presented facts which will be valuable for the historian of our times.

JOHN J. PERSHING My Friend and Classmate

With notes from my war diary

by

Brig. Gen. Avery Delano
Andrews

Eminent and successful lawyer

Cadet days of the tall young man
of destiny and of the author.

Andrews goes into civil life. Pershing
moves among outlying stations
of the army.

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ON THE AIR every Tuesday: Robert Benchley and Arrie Shaw's Orchestra

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—Fresh from his visit to Warsaw, the conqueror of Poland addressed the German Reichstag yesterday, and laid down his terms of peace. His speech was calculated to appeal particularly to the French people and to convince them as in the past, that he had no quarrel with them, and no intention to infringe upon their territory or vital interests anywhere. It was calculated also to assure the British that all he wanted was the return of colonies, nothing more, and even this he said was not an ultimatum. He endeavored to impress the world with the solidarity of the Russo-German understanding, and renounced any designs upon the remaining neutrals of Europe. And as a sop to disarmament sentiment, and to the United States, he spoke of the possibility of a reduction in military might. Peace he felt could be reached through an international conference, not a conference between the belligerents, which indicates his hope that the United States as well as Russia and Italy would participate therein.

Der Fuehrer's speech is another move in force in the battle on the diplomatic front, which has been waging since the war started, and which has been marked by notable German victories. Throughout his operations, he has expressed his admiration for the fighting capacity of the French, and has sought to convince them he is without design upon them and their interests, and that his sole purpose has been to bring about the elimination of the "Iniquitous" Versailles Treaty, in other words to make futile the victory of the war of 1914-18. His Reichstag speech also was intended to make the British people realize that war against a powerful state would only end in a conference such as he had proposed. Therefore, why fight and bring about the death and suffering of countless men when over a conference table the issues could be fought out now, and those issues be merely reasonable bases for discussion, such as the reconstitution of a Poland inhabited only by Poles and protected by Russian and German arms, the grant of colonies that possibly might be refused, an international guarantee of the neutrality of certain states of Europe, certain economic rights to be accorded by them to Germany, and disarmament?

Significant in his terms was omission of any reference to Italy, doubtless because of the understanding that Mussolini, as a neutral, would urge the idea of an international conference, at which Italian claims could be pressed. Of equal significance was the reference to the close relations established between the Nazi and Communist Governments, a not surprising revelation in view of the profit Russia has derived from the war, reacquisition of Polish territory, military and naval domination of Estonia and Latvia, with Lithuania next to pass in the grip of the Russian Bear, and Russo-German division of the North Sea. But beyond the physical gains of both countries—for Germany, annexation of the territory lost to Poland as a result of the World War, Austria and Czechoslovakia—there is the immeasurable factor of prestige which Hitler is seeking for German benefit and British and French injury. Consent to a truce during which an international conference would be held, would be another and even greater victory for Der Fuehrer and his ally and associate.

Prime Minister Chamberlain, speaking for the British and French Empires, stated before Hitler made his address, that the London and French Governments would examine the terms of the Nazi leader, and test them in the light of their joint interests. Their demands have been the reconstitution of Poland, but now they face a Russia, as well as a Germany, determined to hold what they have gained. If they should agree to enter a conference, they thereby would give recognition to aggression. They have said they would not cease war until Hitlerism had been destroyed. By conferring with his representatives, they would abandon this requirement. Following Munich, they said they would place no faith in his pledges not to commit further acts of aggression. But a conference would force them to accept pledges.

In view of the past attitude of the Allies, it might be predicted that they would reject Hitler's proposals without delay. But entering into the consideration are various factors of importance. Among them are the question of prestige with the effect of its damage upon the peoples of Africa, India and the Far East, the reaction of the British and French peoples to a proposal which might terminate the war without more losses of men and armaments, and finally whether the truce instead of bringing peace, would merely postpone inevitable war. That British and French prestige would suffer by yielding to the conqueror is generally agreed. That the British and French people are not worked up to war pitch also is recognized. The French Government has been forced to act energetically in order to suppress French communism. Just as Lloyd George indicated his view that peace should be brought about, so Herriot has been talking in France. In the matter of postponement of the war through a truce, attention is invited to the experience of the world with disarmament treaties, and to Hitler's termination of his non-aggression pact with Poland, and his naval ratio treaty with Britain. It may be expected Chamberlain and Daladier will express a willingness for peace just as Hitler has done, but their effort will be to convince world opinion that the war has been forced upon them and that its continuance will be in consequence of the aggression of that ambitious figure. So far as the United States is concerned, the Administration might be willing to take part in an international conference, but the disposition of the Senate will be against anything of the kind. In any event such participation would not occur without all nations being willing to listen to our voice, and Germany, which resents the President's denunciation of her contracts, is not likely to accept anything which looks like American mediation.

The Administration is confident the Senate will pass promptly the bill providing for neutrality within a couple of weeks, a confidence not shared at the Capitol where the opposition is planning to continue the debate until the country thoroughly understands the issues. For the effect upon the Senate, the German Admiralty advised the President that the liner *Iroquois* was to be sunk, inferentially charging that the deed was to be done by the British or French. London and Paris deny they have any such purpose, but the President has ordered destroyers, Coast Guard cutters and planes to contact the liner, bringing American refugees home, as speedily as possible. The Pan-American patrol agreement has not appealed to the British any more than it has to the Germans, but representations are being made to all the governments with a view to their acceptance of a Western Hemisphere safety zone.

Bureau of Yards and Docks—A million-dollar construction program at the Coco Solo, C. Z., Naval Submarine Base was contracted for this week by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, making the biggest single contract to be awarded by the bureau since the outlying naval base program was recently put under contract. A Texas firm received the

\$1,011,700 contract for construction of barracks, quarters, laundry and boiler plant at the base.

Another large contract was one for two seaplane hangars at the Alameda California Naval Air Station, amounting to \$848,155. Another, for \$982,600, provide for barracks, quarters, laundry and boiler plant at Alameda. Other contracts included: Locomotive cranes at the Boston, Brooklyn and Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yards, \$263,825; floating crane at the Mare Island Navy Yard, \$130,345; engine test building at Alameda, \$143,700.

Medical Department—An almost unparalleled opportunity for qualified doctors to enter the Medical Corps is being provided by the current Air Corps and Panama Coast Artillery expansion programs which call for annual increases in the corps of 50 officers over and above requirements to replace attrition losses. There are two routes by which a young doctor may enter the Medical Corps—either by passing examinations after completing a year's internship at an accredited hospital, or through the Medical Reserve, from those called to active duty.

The Medical Department at present is able to take all who qualify either way. The department already has called to a year's active duty 42 Medical Corps officers, six Dental Corps officers and four Veterinary Corps officers, and there are 20 vacancies to be filled. In addition to those now on duty, there will be 150 more officers needed in connection with the Air Corps program and 63 because of the Panama expansion. These latter, will not go to Panama themselves, but will relieve Regular Army officers in the States for detail to the canal. Each of these reservists completing his year probably will be offered reappointed for another period. Since authorized totals for the Medical Corps remain unchanged, as more Regular Army officers are commissioned, the number of reservists on extended active duty will be decreased proportionately.

New enlisted men of the Medical Department are already reporting at Ft. Hoyle, Md., to form the 8th Medical Battalion, which will be assigned to the First Division. About 30 such men had reported for duty last week, over and above the regular medical force requirements of the post.

Neutrality Patrol—Delegates of 21 American republics meeting in Panama this week voted to establish a neutral belt around the Americas, extending in some cases 600 miles out to sea, and including the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. This step is expected immeasurably to add to the duties of the United States' neutrality patrol, which already embraces an area from Canada's border to points off the Caribbean Sea. According to the declaration adopted by the delegates, each American country will serve notice on the belligerents of a fixed neutral zone within which belligerent activities will be regarded as a danger to American peace.

The belt so established will extend around the Americas, in some cases 600 miles wide. All land, air and sea forces of the warring nations will be barred from engaging in belligerent acts inside the belt. Passenger and freight ships, of any nations, will be immune from attack while passing between American ports. A general economic program will be formulated by a permanent advisory committee to be set up in Washington. President Juan Demostenes Arosemena, of Panama, was requested by the delegates to report their declaration to all the belligerent nations in Europe.

Specific provisions of the declaration are that American nations: Shall not permit their territories to be used as a base for belligerent activities. Shall not permit inhabitants of their territories to affect the neutral position of the Americas. Shall not permit enlistments or outfitting of expeditions, or of ships. Shall not permit belligerent warships to enter neutral ports or waters more than three at a time or for more than 24 hours. Shall regard flights of belligerent aircraft over American territory as an infraction of neutrality. Shall be empowered to place guards aboard belligerent warships in port, and to intern ships if delays in port are excessive. May exclude belligerent submarines, or admit them provided they enter afloat, flying their flag, the latter point being adopted as the insistence of Argentina, though the United States had asked that submarines be barred from port.

The delegates expressed opposition to the inclusion on embargo lists of foods, clothing or any materials intended for consumption by the civil population of a warring nation.

To enforce these neutrality provisions there will be no mean naval force, for in addition to this country's ships are the navies of the other American countries, some of them of respectable size. Argentina, had, in 1937, 2 battleships, 5 cruisers, 9 destroyers; Brazil had 2 battleships, 2 cruisers, 8 destroyers; Chile had 1 battleship, 1 coast defense ship, 3 cruisers, 11 destroyers.

Meanwhile the Navy Department pushed plans for recommissioning 40 of its wartime destroyers and the oiler-aircraft tender *Patoka* for use in the neutrality patrol. This week additional assignments were made to many of the vessels and to two of the divisions, making a total of eight divisions to which assignments of administrative officers have been made, exclusive of the mine division being commissioned. Commanding officers were named for four of the eight divisions and the mine division, and since CO's of the other four divisions were named last week, all eight divisions for which assignments were made now have commanding officers. The Navy has stated that it will commission ten divisions.

Assignments made this week to divisions follow:

Dest. Div. 64—Ens. J. V. Cooper (SC). Dest. Div. 61—Lt. (jg) F. A. Kinzie (SC). Dest. Div. 82—Lt. (jg) E. M. Fagan (SC). Dest. Div. 60—Ens. R. E. Welsh (SC). Dest. Div. 65—Comdr. H. B. Broadfoot, CO, with additional duty as CO Aaron Ward; Lt. (jg) S. A. Ernst (SC). Dest. Div. 66—Comdr. F. D. Kirtland, CO, with additional duty as CO Breckinridge; Lt. (jg) F. O. Vaughan (SC). Dest. Div. 62—Comdr. T. V. Cooper, CO, with additional duty as CO McCormick; Ens. R. G. Lavenson (SC). Dest. Div. 83—Comdr. H. D. Clarke, CO, with additional duty as CO Lawrence; Lt. (jg) J. F. McMullin (MC), Lt. (jg) C. F. Faires (SC). Mine Div. 5—Comdr. A. E. Smith, CO, with additional duty as CO Gamble; Lt. (jg) S. A. Freeberg (SC).

To the *Patoka*—Comdr. C. A. F. Sprague, CO; Comdr. G. E. Short, exec.; Chf. Rad. Elec. B. F. Schmidt, Lt. Comdr. W. C. Holt, Lt. Comdr. W. M. McDade, Chf. Bosn. V. H. Kyllberg, Lt. (jg) J. Agnew (SC), Chf. Mach. C. E. Bell, Lt. (jg) E. B. Rittenhouse, Mach. J. F. Hodges, Chf. Pay Clk. M. R. Bishop, Chf. Pay Clk. John W. Hall.

Assignments were made this week to 21 of the 40 destroyers, as follows:

Blakeley—Ens. R. H. Buckley. Barney—Ens. H. B. Stott. Hale—Ens. J. A. Boyd. Aaron Ward—Comdr. H. B. Broadfoot, CO (CO Dest. Div. 65). Lea—Lt. F. W. Slaven, CO. Kane—Lt. (jg) J. W. Hays. Ellis—Ens. D. W. Lyke. Dupont—Ens. G. F. Richardson. McCormick—Comdr. T. V. Cooper, CO (CO Dest. Div. 62). Breckin-

ridge—Comdr. F. D. Kirtland, CO (CO Dest. Div. 66). Buchanan—Lt. J. R. Clark, CO; Ens. J. C. Bidwell. Greer—Ens. J. L. Arrington, 2nd. Tarbell—Ens. W. R. Glennon. Yarnall—Ens. J. C. Burrill. Gamble—Comdr. A. E. Smith, CO (CO Mine Div. 5); Ens. L. K. Bliss. Ramsay—Lt. Comdr. H. M. Hayter, CO. Lawrence—Comdr. H. D. Clarke, CO (CO Dest. Div. 83); Ens. W. H. Hunter, Jr. Crowinshield—Ens. J. T. Eversole, Lt. H. H. Henderson, CO. Overton—Lt. Comdr. D. N. Cone, Jr., CO; Lt. T. C. Phifer. Breese—Lt. Comdr. W. J. Longfellow, CO; Ens. Gene Collison. Kling—Ens. C. Ross, Jr.

Air Corps—This week afforded the first test—by no means a final one, of course—on the soundness of the new pilot training system established 1 July by the Army Air Corps. For on 23 Sept. the first class of student flyers graduated from nine civilian flying schools, and those from the Dallas, Texas, school nearly reported to Randolph Field to begin the second three months of their training. By 1 Oct. the survivors of the first three-months' elementary course had all reported at Randolph—to the number of 258.

This was 20 over the number of survivors ordinarily to be expected from a starting group of 296, but, of course, the expected attritions are based on averages over a long period. But, most important, the civilian instructors, the skeleton Army personnel at each civil school administering the training and the officers at Randolph express themselves pleased with the results attained by the first class.

Already a third class has entered the civilian schools, since entrances and departures occur at six-week intervals, and since the second class entered, in the middle of August, the schools have been operating at capacity. Randolph Field, however, will not reach capacity for six weeks, when the second class enters from the civil schools. In fact, until the first class reported late in September the field had enjoyed unusual quietness, being cadetless during most of September.

As Randolph swings into line to provide the second phase of the new training program, Air Corps officials announced some reorganization at the training center. The two sides of the airdrome, formerly known as the primary and basic stages, have been revamped. Both sides are now devoted to basic training, but present plans call for them to maintain their individual identities. A class of student pilots reporting for training will be assigned to either the east or west side and will remain there for the entire 12-week period.

Six weeks from now, when the second class reports, it will be assigned to the other side, remaining there also for 12 weeks. Thus each class will remain with the same instructor set-up during its entire basic course. Then it will go to Kelly Field for its final three months formal training, then to units where many of the military phases of Army flying which cannot be covered in the shortened formal training force will be learned.

The preliminary work of housing approximately 1200 additional soldiers to be assigned to Kelly Field is just about completed. This work has entailed quite a study, due to the space available at both Kelly and Brooks Fields and the need of keeping the cost as low as possible.

Colonel Frank D. Lackland, Commandant of the Advanced Flying School, has assigned Major Turnbull as billeting officer and he, in cooperation with Major Howard, the Post Quartermaster, has drawn up plans for the housing of these soldiers. These plans call for one large tent city at the west end of the field and the placing of tents around the old barracks, and enlarging the messing and toilet facilities of the present buildings.

Bureau of Aeronautics—Sixth of the Navy's airships was placed in commission last month when the non-rigid G-1 was recommissioned at Lakehurst, N. J., Naval Air Station. The ship is now fitted with a new experimental envelope of Neoprene fabric. Other airships now in commission in the Navy are the TC-14, K-1, L-1, J-4 and ZMC-2.

Five of nine planes in a division V-formation were damaged by a single lightning bolt while flying near Pensacola, Fla., at 2 p. m., 23 Aug. It was revealed this week by the Bureau of Aeronautics. The personnel, composed entirely of aviation cadets, escaped without injury. The flight was approximately 17 miles north of the Naval Air Station when a bolt of lightning started downward from the left and curved through the entire formation. A blinding flash and a thunderous roar occurred. The pilot of No. 2 plane in the first section saw about two feet of fabric fluttering from his lower right wing tip. He immediately dropped out of formation, with the chase pilot following him. After determining that no immediate danger threatened, the chase pilot directed the student to fly formation on him back to Pensacola. The entire formation fluttered back to Chevalier Field without delay.

On inspection of the other planes in the flight, it was found that the lightning bolt had torn fabric and broken ribs in the right lower wing tips of three other planes, but not to the extent observed in the plane which dropped from formation. The division leader had a small hole in the left elevator.

An attack by birds was reported by two planes of VP-31, Patrol Wing Three, while flying at one thousand feet. The birds swerved into the path of the planes, burst through the windows and slightly bent the metal structure of the turrets.

Fourteenth anniversary of the carrier Lexington which was launched 3 Oct. 1925 was celebrated 3 Oct. with a ship's dance in the auditorium, followed by supper. Each man was permitted to escort two women.

Infantry—A truck-transported Infantry regiment from the Second Division will participate in First Cavalry Division maneuvers, scheduled to begin 16 Oct. in the Ralmorhed-Toyahvale area in Texas, it was announced this week at Ft. Bliss. This cooperation of the two arms was predicted in the story of the maneuvers in last week's issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. With the regiment, the 9th Infantry, will be a battalion of the 15th Field Artillery and the 2nd Signal Company.

These units will bring the number of troops participating to some 6,000. Other units which will fight in the war games are the Second Cavalry Brigade (7th and 8th Cavalry Regiments), the First Brigade (5th and 12th Cavalry), the 82nd Field Artillery, the 1st Medical Squadron and the 8th Engineers.

Maneuvers will end 28 Oct. with a review and critique.

Three additional Chief of Infantry's combat squads were certificated this week. Detachments in the 13th, 14th and 24th Infantry Regiments were signalled out as the honor squads of their regiments for the year, bringing to 14 the number of squads appointed so far.

The squads are: 13th Infantry—Cpl. Walter Cook; Pfc. Fred Spicer, William L. Clark, George H. Boyer, Wallace Bidney and William J. Butler; Pvt. Byron J.

Brown and Stanislaw Krous. 14th Infantry—Cpl. Joseph D. Fagan; Pfc. Eben H. Harney, Guy R. Sewell, William C. Stanley and Carl G. Devitz; Pvt. Wesley V. Hames, Alvin T. Hackney and George D. Harkins. 24th Infantry—Cpl. Roy Blockman; Pfc. Cullen Warren, Kyle Street and Johnnie Atmore; Pvt. Mike C. Hall, Omer Smith, Pomp McCurdy, Jr., and Johnnie Lee.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts—Purchase of \$438,000 worth of tungsten ore has been announced by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, contract for the metal having been let with Metal and Ore Corporation, New York City. It was learned at the Navy Department this week that the corporation will fill contract by making purchases of the ore in Nevada "and other places," this indicating that part of the metal at least will be of domestic origin.

The amount of tungsten ore for which contract was let is far above the Navy's ordinary requirements and is, it was revealed, one of the purchases the Navy has been making for several years to acquire stocks of surplus critical and strategic materials. The Navy will not state what materials are on its purchase list, but admitted that, in general, the commodities are those on the strategic and critical materials list which was drawn up by the Army and Navy Munitions Board. Provisions for the purchase of the more important of these materials for general emergency use has been made with authorization by Congress of purchase of \$100,000,000 worth of essential materials over a four-year period. The current appropriation bill, however, provided only \$10,000,000 of this amount, but in addition there were authorizations made for exchanges of American agricultural surpluses for such materials.

Under this provision the government last week negotiated with Great Britain for exchange of a quantity of cotton for rubber—another item on the critical material list.

The Navy's own program has been designed to obtain for exclusive Naval use certain materials which it needs itself. Tungsten, an ingredient in certain steels, is such an item, and one of the most important, from the Navy's standpoint. That importance is indicated by the fact that the current purchase will require practically all of the \$500,000 available to the Navy this year for purchase of essential commodities.

Referring to the Navy's program for acquiring extra supplies of these materials, Captain Allen of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts told the House subcommittee on appropriations during hearings on the 1940 supply bill that he believed a minimum of \$3,000,000 should be spent annually for purchases until reserves worth \$24,000,000 had been accumulated. He pointed out, however, that other Navy Department ex-

Express Your Views on Army Promotion!

In compliance with the following communication from the minority committee of the House Military Affairs Committee, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is conducting a supplementary survey of service opinion concerning points which have arisen since the original survey was inaugurated.

Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The special minority committee of the Committee on Military Affairs is preparing a study of the revitalization measure, preparatory to further consideration of that measure by the Committee on Military Affairs early in the 1940 session of the Seventy-sixth Congress. Quite naturally, we are very desirous of obtaining all available information regarding the views of the officers now on the promotion list of the Regular Army.

For purpose of this study, we have decided upon a few specific questions that should be asked of each individual officer, as follows:

1. Which plan of vitalization do you prefer:
 - a. The original Woodring plan (age-in-grade retirement), H. R. 6632.
 - b. The minority plan (surplus-in-grade, limited service plan), H. R. 7374.
2. If the surplus-in-grade, limited service plan is adopted, do you favor retirement of starred officers prior to age 64?
3. If you prefer a plan for retirement of starred officers prior to age 64, at what age?
4. Please note any suggestions you may wish to make with reference to the vitalization of the Army.

We are very desirous of securing this information from every available source, and we wish to extend this study as extensively as possible. We will welcome all available information you may have or may be in position to secure for this purpose.

If you have not yet received your card, fill out the form below and mail it to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1711 Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Please indicate your replies to the following specific questions asked by the Minority Committee of the House Military Committee:

1. Which plan of vitalization do you prefer: (check appropriate square):

- ☐ a. The original Woodring plan (age-in-grade retirement), H. R. 6632.
- ☐ b. The minority plan (surplus-in-grade, limited service plan), H. R. 7374.

2. If the surplus-in-grade, limited service plan is adopted, do you favor retirement of starred officers prior to age 64 (check appropriate square): Yes ☐ No ☐

3. If you prefer a plan for retirement of starred officers prior to age 64, at what age? (specify age)

4. Please note any suggestions you may wish to make with reference to the vitalization of the Army:

If you responded to the JOURNAL's Basic survey check here: ☐

If you did not reply to basic survey indicate replies below:

- Yes No
- ☐ ☐ 1. Do you favor the proposed Age-in-grade retirement bill?
- ☐ ☐ 2. Are you satisfied with the present promotion system and the rate of promotion it affords?
- ☐ ☐ 3. Do you believe some form of forced attrition is necessary?
- ☐ ☐ 4. Would you favor promotion by selection?

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penses incidental to expansion of the establishment had led to the department's asking only \$500,000 for the fiscal year 1940. This was the amount appropriated for 1939.

Marine Corps—No more parades in dress uniforms for the Quantico and San Diego Marine Brigades, or for the navy yard detachments throughout the country! With about 7,000 new recruits coming into the Marine Corps this year, supply facilities of the service are being taxed to provide winter greens and khakis for the new recruits, and no attempt will be made for the time being to supply the new increments with the blue dress. Since this increase is going for the most part to the Fleet Marine Force and the Navy Yard detachments, those units will not be paraded in dress uniforms. However, enlisted men now in the corps who possess the dress uniform may still wear it on liberty, and so not deprive the girls on Main Street of the color that has been associated with the Marines.

Issuance of dress uniforms has been entirely discontinued except aboard ship, to the Marine detachment at the Washington Navy Yard and to the Marine detachment at Washington Marine Barracks. Garrison caps only are being issued to new recruits who will draw other headgear suitable for their organization after they are transferred to duty status at their new posts. Headgear for the Fleet Marine Force will consist of garrison caps, service caps, winter caps and helmets.

Puerto Rican Department—The Work Projects Administration in Puerto Rico is organized and ready to begin operations, Corrington Gill, Assistant WPA Commissioner, reported this week to Col. F. C. Harrington, CE, USA, Federal Commissioner, upon returning from the island. Administration of the new program is now in the hands of Admiral William D. Leahy, USN-Ret., Governor of Puerto Rico.

Projects of direct benefit to national defense will include cooperation in development of the large naval airport, Isla Grande, at San Juan, and improvement of the army airport at Borinquen, northwestern coastal point. Camp Buchanan, army base at San Juan, also is to be improved with the aid of WPA labor.

Public health measures such as rural sanitation, malarial control and hookworm eradication also may be carried out by WPA and are important to national defense as well as to the public welfare, Mr. Gill reported. He called attention also to the need for eliminating innumerable curves and improving the surface of roads that have both commercial and military value.

Old Ship Comes to Washington—The steam sloop-of-war Hartford, one of the six historic ships which President Roosevelt has suggested should be tied up at Washington as a naval museum, docked last Saturday at Washington Navy Yard, after a tow from Charleston, S. C., by the USS Umpqua. Once a proud ship of war on whose decks Admiral D. G. Farragut strode and at Mobile Bay uttered his famous command: "Damn the torpedoes, go ahead!" the Hartford is now shorn of her masts and rigging and is roofed over like a veritable ark.

Funds for repairing the Hartford were made available last year by the Public Works Administration, and her underwater structure has been rebuilt, but no money was provided for her restoration.

The vessel was launched at Boston Navy Yard 22 Nov. 1858. Wooden built, she carried 18 guns, displaced 2,900 tons. Alterations were made in her and at various times she carried 22 and 26 guns, the latter number in 1862-3, when she fought in the engagements at New Orleans and Mobile. The Hartford took several cruises after the Civil War, was station ship at Charleston Navy Yard from 1912 to 1924, and since 1926 has been out of commission.

Ordnance Department—Award of contract by the Ordnance Department to American Car and Foundry Company for 329 new tanks, at a cost of approximately \$6,000,000, was announced this week by Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson. This is one of the largest single awards made to industry to date. The tanks are of the latest type, weigh about 12 tons, cost about \$17,790 each. They are capable of relatively high speeds. Details on armament were not made public, but tanks of a similar type now in service have two turrets, mount three machine guns. It will be recalled that it was recently decided to replace one of the machine guns on most of the new tanks with a 37-millimeter gun.

Details of procurement of the tanks are being handled by the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois.

"Wars today are in reality conflicts between the metal working industries of the nations involved," Brig. Gen. C. T. Harris, jr., assistant chief of Ordnance, told the Philadelphia Chapter of the American Society of Metallurgists, in a speech on Metallurgy and Preparedness 29 Sept. "These industries are normally dedicated to the arts of peace," he continued, "They are basic to all our great industries which have made possible the highest standard of living the world has ever known. Yet, in time of war, they must assume a role of even greater significance. It is to them that we must turn for our munitions."

Reviewing the development of the ordnance industry, the importance of metallurgy and industry in war, and stating that in event of war, private industry must supply 90 per cent of munition needs, General Harris described how munitions making has led to improvements which have benefited industry generally. "The Bessemer Converter germinated in a desire for a better material for cannon," he said, "With metallurgical developments in aluminum and its alloys . . . we have modern military aviation. Stainless steels, now widely used in modern industry, were discovered incidental to a search for better materials for gun linings. As early as 1640, the manufacture of musket barrels stimulated the tube industry. Probably the first order for interchangeable parts was for muskets manufactured in 1798."

A series of four Ordnance dances have been scheduled at the Army-Navy Country Club for this winter. All will be given on Fridays—on 20 Oct., 8 Dec., 2 Feb. and 5 April.

Navy Construction Continues—A new construction progress prepared by the Navy Department, showing status of shipbuilding as of 1 Sept. shows no such marked progress as that indicated in the last chart, issued 1 Aug., but does demonstrate a steady pace in both Navy and private shipyards in turning out new Navy vessels.

Most marked progress during the month of August was shown in the "mosquito fleet" which, of course, is composed of small, quickly-constructed vessels. The August report showed the keel laid of only one of the 12 vessels—the PC449, a submarine chaser. But a month later keels were laid for an additional submarine chaser and seven motor torpedo boats, and one of these torpedo boats, the PT1, was launched on 16 Aug.

Four specific stages of completion are easily recognized in the construction of

any naval vessels—the date she is ordered, the date her keel is actually laid, the date she is launched and the date she is finally commissioned. None of the eight battleships, two aircraft carriers or six light cruisers under construction passed any of these stages during this period. Now, as on 1 Aug. keels of four battleships had been laid, and the carrier Wasp and the cruiser Helena had been launched. However, the new report contains the names of two light cruisers, the Cleveland and Columbia, which are not even advertised for contract. Their presence on the list merely indicates that plans and specifications are now being prepared for these ships which are provided for in the 1940 supply bill.

Two changes occurred among the 17 submarines underway. The Seawolf was launched on 15 Aug. and the keel of the Trout was laid on 28 Aug. Several changes were reported among the destroyers. The Sterett was commissioned at Charleston Navy Yard on 15 Aug.; the Wilson, already commissioned, was completed on 14 Aug.; the Hammann was commissioned 11 Aug., the Mustin was commissioned at Newport News, Va. The fleet tug Navajo was launched at Staten Island, N. Y. on 17 Aug.

The Law of Naval Warfare

At the present time, certain legal questions relating to what is termed the "law of naval warfare" are assuming increasing importance in the minds of international lawyers. Among them are such matters as long range blockade, the doctrine of continuous voyage, the extent of territorial waters and the problem of jurisdiction beyond those waters. Each of these topics will here be briefly considered in the light of modern developments.

The practice of blockade is an ancient one and in naval warfare is analogous to siege in land warfare. "The right of blockading fortified places or ports, or a portion of the coastline of a nation with which war is being waged," states the great Argentinian publicist Calvo, "has always been practiced by all civilized nations."¹ If, however, a belligerent proclaims a blockade which it is not in a position to enforce—in other words, a so-called "paper" blockade—such a proclamation is considered to have no legal validity. Thus ignoring for present purposes the other conditions necessary to its legality, it may be said that one of the prime tests of a blockade's validity is its effectiveness, a test specified both in the Declaration of Paris of 1856 and the unratified Declaration of London of 1909. To quote again from Calvo: "In order that a blockade may produce results, in order that it may be binding upon neutrals, it must necessarily be effective and genuine in character"—in other words, it is essential that the belligerent declaring a blockade should not only have sufficient naval power to enforce it but should actually employ that power in such a manner as to prevent all, or nearly all, access to the ports affected.

In earlier times the rule of effectiveness required that a cordon of ships stand off the blockaded ports, with the result that only comparatively small areas could be thus shut off from trade; but in recent decades both the methods and the instruments of naval warfare have undergone striking changes. Long range guns, submarine mines and vessels, the radio and aircraft—all these "modern" developments appear to demand, at least in the view of blockading belligerents, a considerable modification in the older rule regarding effectiveness. Thus it is no longer feasible, for obvious reasons, to bottle up the commerce of an enemy port with a line of warships stationed just outside the harbor. Instead, a belligerent can now impose more effective restrictions on enemy commerce, over a vastly larger area, by means of vessels operating at a distance. Thus has emerged the conception of the "long-range" blockade.

During the war of 1914-1918 there were numerous blockades of minor importance declared and enforced on more or less traditional lines. There were also actions directed against enemy commerce which were not called blockades but which were blockades in intent, if not in name, the most notable of these being the measures proclaimed by Great Britain in its Order in Council of 11 March, 1915. While this order did not employ the term "blockade" nor indicate specifically the area to which it was to be applied, its purpose and effect were admittedly to blockade all German ports, and indeed neutral ports through which German commerce passed. Whatever may be said for or against the legality of this measure—which proved

¹Charles Calvo, *Dictionnaire de Droit International Public et Privé* (Paris, 1885) vol. I, p. 96.

to be effective—it can hardly be maintained that the old system of cordon blockade must stand unaltered in the face of changed conditions and methods of warfare. An authority on the subject, the late Professor Garner, observes on this point:²

The American government in its note of 30 March, 1915, expressed a readiness to admit that the old form was no longer practicable in the face of an enemy possessing the means and opportunity to make an effective defense by

(Continued on Next Page)

²James Wilford Garner, *International Law and the World War* (London, 1920, pp. 327-8).

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The Law of Naval Warfare

(Continued from Preceding Page)

the use of submarines, mines, and air craft. The long-range blockade must therefore be recognized as valid and blockading craft must be permitted to remain so far out as to be beyond the range of torpedo boats or mines, which means that they may be so completely out of sight of the blockaded port as to render ingress and egress no longer dangerous. If this is not recognized as an effective blockade, blockade under modern conditions is now impossible.

In connection with the question of blockade, as well as of contraband, one of the most important problems is that of the doctrine of continuous voyage. It seems probable that in the future this doctrine will be applied much as it was during the war of 1914-1918; indeed there is reason to believe that its application may even be intensified. Gradually developed during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, chiefly in English cases⁵ during its earlier stages, the doctrine was effectively employed by the United States during the Civil War and was given still more extended application by Great Britain from 1914 to 1918. In earlier times the inadequate facilities in land transportation usually made it difficult for a belligerent to obtain supplies through a neutral port, and information as to the immediate destination of vessel or cargo therefore sufficed to determine in most instances whether a shipment was or was not intended for belligerent consumption. The inadequate facilities in land transportation then prevailing usually made it difficult for a belligerent to obtain supplies. The circumstances which led to the application of the doctrine of continuous voyage during the Civil War, however, were of a somewhat different nature, in that it was the transshipment of cargoes at what were notoriously the bases for blockade runners, as was the case with Nassau in the Bahamas, which made it necessary for American vessels to intervene in order to render the blockade of the Confederate States effective. In these Civil War cases the test of immediate destination was obviously inadequate and that of ultimate destination was therefore applied. The latter test was the one relied upon by Great Britain in invoking the doctrine of continuous voyage in 1914-1918 with respect to both absolute and conditional contraband, it being argued that no other test was practicable under modern conditions of easy and rapid transit from neutral ports to belligerent territory. This application of the doctrine by Great Britain, however, went beyond generally accepted pre-war usage and theory, and was contrary to various provisions of the Declaration of London (which, as has been noted, remained unratified). The Government of the United States vigorously protested the British extension of the doctrine, but it can not be said that the controversy resulted in any essential limitation of the practices adopted by Great Britain. Apparently it is coming to be the general view that the distinction between absolute and conditional contraband is without a basis in fact under modern war conditions and that these conditions render it necessary to retain the doctrine of continuous voyage in its extended form.

Recent reports in the press appear to indicate indeed that the American Government is at present less disposed than in the past to protest against the newer version of this doctrine.⁶

Turning now to jurisdiction over the marginal sea, it may be stated that from 1793, when Mr. Jefferson, then Secretary of State, adopted "for the present" the three-mile limit as the measure of the "territorial waters of the United States," the American Government has frequently and consistently stood for this limitation in accordance with what it regarded as the accepted practice of the law of na-

⁵ B. Elliott, "The Doctrine of Continuous Voyage," *American Journal of International Law*, vol. i, p. 61; Lester H. Woolsey, "Early Cases on the Doctrine of Continuous Voyages," *Ibid.*, vol. iv, p. 823.

⁶ *The New York Times*, Saturday, September 16, 1939, p. 1, reporting a Press Conference with President Roosevelt.

tions.⁵ Certain State governments, it is true, have laid claim to a vastly wider area of the adjacent sea, but no such claims have been put forward by the Federal government. The acceptance of the three-mile limit, however, has not prevented the occasional assertion, for special purposes, of a certain restricted authority or jurisdiction beyond that limit. The most familiar instances of the actual exercise of such authority are those growing out of the enforcement of the National Prohibition Act. For the purpose of such enforcement, the United States entered into various treaties with foreign nations by which, while upholding the principle of the marine league or three-mile limit, they acquired the right to search and seize foreign vessels seeking to violate the prohibition laws when such vessels were within one hour's distance from the coast.⁶

With the repeal of the Prohibition Amendment, the *raison d'être* of these treaties has, of course, ceased. What, however, if the nation's vital interests require protection beyond the three-mile limit? Would authority be asserted outside that limit if such action were considered necessary for the public safety and welfare?

The answer to such questions depends, of course, upon the march of events, but some hint as to possible future developments may perhaps be found in reports of recent statements emanating from the present Administration to the effect that should the protection of the nation's interests be necessary beyond three marine miles, it is not impossible that for such purposes the conception of territorial waters may be extended, as far as the

(Please turn to Page 129)

⁵ Charles Cheney Hyde, *International Law, Chiefly as Interpreted and Applied by the United States*, 2 vols. (Boston, 1922), vol. i, pp. 253 et seq.

⁶ For comment on the first of these treaties see J. B. Scott, "The Liquor Treaty between the United States and Great Britain," *American Journal of International Law*, vol. 18, pp. 301 et seq.

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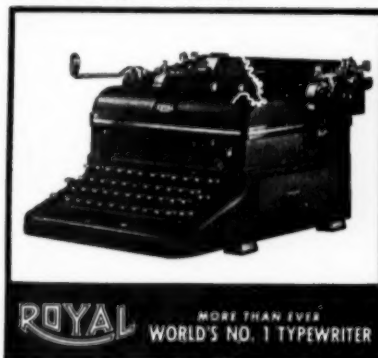
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MRS. Harry Woodring, wife of the Secretary of War, has joined him with their three children, after a summer spent in New England with her parents, former Senator and Mrs. Marcus A. Coolidge. The Secretary and Mrs. Woodring plan to occupy an apartment at the Shoreham this season in lieu of a big house. On 12 Oct. Mrs. Woodring is to pour tea for Miss Mabel Boardman at the function the latter is to give for the Red Cross workers who have sat weary hours in banks, shops, hotel lobbies and other places, selling memberships in the Red Cross.

Shortly after her arrival in Washington from the north, she with the Secretary entertained a company of eight at dinner, for Mrs. Woodring has a well trained little army of her own, which she can call on at a moment's notice. She has a group of eight young colored girls. Each has her own uniform kept at her home, spick and span, ready to jump into, and with eight in the band, there are always two or three that can be had on short notice. They know the hostess' ways, her customs and her silver and napery, and every thing a well-trained servant should know about the way the master and mistress of the menage wish it.

For a big affair with plenty of notice in advance, all eight are available and their service is perfection, as witness last season at the New Year Reception of the Secretary of War and Mrs. Woodring, when 1700 callers were served without a hitch or a mishap.

This is reminiscent of Mrs. Elihu Root's manner of conquering the "servant problem." When she returned from their summer outing in Clinton, N. Y., she brought with her several young college women who acted as her maids in the day time and at night were rewarded by receiving instructions in jurisprudence by one of the finest lawyers in the country, her distinguished husband, Elihu Root.

Another Army matron who has an eye towards efficiency is Mrs. George C. Marshall, wife of the new Chief of Staff. To "streamline" as it were the system of calling she has decided to have one big at-home 17 Oct., when many Army wives may call in a group. These callers will include the wives of officers newly arrived for duty at the War Department, the Army War College, the Industrial College and the Army Medical Center. This pleasant affair will offer an opportunity for the new comers not only to greet the hostess but to meet their confreres in the Service, and will eliminate the traditional "first call" typical of the Army garrison, a custom Mrs. Marshall thinks is not well adapted to the larger group of Army residents in Washington.

The reception will be held in the quarters of the Chief of Staff at Ft. Myer, which were swept and garnished for her this summer while she was away at Fire Island.

At the Army and Navy Country Club there was a get-together party last Sunday, the annual Infantry tea with some four hundred persons mingling in pleasant intercourse and ranking officers receiving the guests as they arrived. Among those receiving were the Chief of Staff and Mrs. Marshall and the Chief of Infantry and Mrs. George A. Lynch and Col. and Mrs. Lloyd R. Fredendall. The Secretary of War was unable to attend.

At the tea tables were wives of officers

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

in the office of the chief of infantry, including Mesdames Norman Randolph, William B. Kean, Eugene W. Fales, William G. Livesay, James W. Curtis, John H. Burns and Ridgely Galtner, Jr.

At the quarters of Mrs. A. W. Roffe wives of the officers of the Ft. Myer post met during the week to discuss ways and means of serving the Red Cross.

They will meet hereafter each Tuesday morning at the service club, with Mrs. Marshall in the group.

Complimenting recently arrived officers in the Army Finance Corps, now attending the Army Industrial College, a delightful gathering was held the other day at the Army and Navy Country Club, with Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick W. Boschen receiving.

Officers stationed at Fort Holabird, taking the course, were also in the company of honored guests, with the wives of both groups.

In the gathering were: Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edwin J. O'Hara, Col. and Mrs. Frederick W. Browne, Maj. and Mrs. Edmund W. McLaren, Maj. and Mrs. Bickford E. Sawyer, Maj. and Mrs. Morris H. Forbes, Maj. and Mrs. Leighton N. Smith, Maj. and Mrs. George Stettkuh, Capt. and Mrs. William T. Johnson, Capt. L. E. Edwards, Capt. and Mrs. James B. Haley, Capt. and Mrs. John R. Gilchrist, Maj. and Mrs. T. P. Walsh, Capt. and Mrs. Rudolph W. Nuss, Capt. and Mrs. C. T. Caldwell, Maj. and Mrs. Leo L. Gleker, Capt. and Mrs. John B. Hess, Capt. and Mrs. George Boyle, and a score from Fort Holabird.

Lt. Col. George W. Silney, FA, Department of Tactics, the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla., visited the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, during the week of October first-eighth, for the purpose of observing the activities of that school.

With the organization of the Army changing as rapidly as it is at present, visits such as this should prove a great help in keeping the tactics and technique of the various arms coordinated.

Mrs. John Graeff Kennedy, Jr., of Palo Alto, Calif., the former Mary Pringle McRitchie, has arrived in Charleston, S. C., for a visit with her parents, Capt. David G. McRitchie, SC, USN, and Mrs. McRitchie.

Mr. John Graeff Kennedy, Jr., is a graduate of Pomona College and of the Post Graduate School of Business Administration of Stanford University. He was recently commissioned as Ensign, Supply Corps, U. S. Naval Reserve and is at present associated with the Remington Rand Co., in California.

Miss Eileen Cummins, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Joseph M. Cummins, was the honor guest of Mrs. George Leavitt, nee Violet Dusenbury, and Miss Marcia Eddy on 27 September at the Garden Gate, Miss Eddy's home in Balmont, Mass. Twenty of the younger members of the Army and Navy set surprised Miss Cummins with a miscellaneous shower in anticipation of her marriage to Lt. Reginald Page.

A testimonial dinner and mounted review, both in honor of Col. Philip W. Huntington, Medical Corps, who will shortly enter upon terminal leave pending his retirement from active service, gave ample evidence of the high esteem in which he is held at Fort Bragg.

The dinner was tendered by the Medical Detachment, Thursday evening, 28 Sept. 1939, in the dining room of the Station Hospital. Covers were laid for one hundred and four, which included the entire Medical Detachment, Medical Department officers, nurses, civilians on duty in the hospital, and invited guests. Among the latter were Brig. Gen. William Bryden, Commanding General, Ft. Bragg; Lt. Col. Harry C. Fraser, Post Chaplain; and Lt. Col. Philander C. Riley, USA-Ret., of Fayetteville, N. C. (Please turn to Page 128)



MISS ANN ARDERY
daughter of Col. Edward D. Ardery, CE, USA, and Mrs. Ardery of Ft. Hayes, Ohio, who have announced her engagement to 1st Lt. John Thomas Gilmore, Inf.-Res., USA. Lieutenant Gilmore is a son of Dr. and Mrs. John W. Gilmore of Wheeling, W. Va. Miss Ardery was graduated in 1937 from Friends Seminary in Washington, D. C. She is now studying at Ohio State University. Her fiancé is an alumnus of West Virginia University, class of 1936. He belongs to Scabbard and Blade. (Data given under Miss Ardery's photo in last week's issue was incorrect.)

Weddings and Engagements

MAJ. and Mrs. George W. Outland, OD, of Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., announce the engagement of their daughter, Elva Dawn, to Mr. Robert Bruce Braid, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert P. Braid, of Westfield, New Jersey.

Miss Outland is a graduate of Western High School, Washington, D. C., and of New Jersey College for Women. Mr. Braid, a nephew of Col. Leon R. Cole, FA, was graduated from Valley Forge Military Academy and is now a senior at Rutgers University. He is a member of Kappa Sigma and of the Sons of the Revolution. The wedding is expected to take place next winter.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Roger Baldwin Colton of Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Shirley Carter Colton, to 2nd Lt. Walter Edward Lotz, Jr., son of Dr. and Mrs. Walter E. Lotz of Tyrone, Pa. Miss Colton graduated from National Cathedral School, Wash., D. C., in June. Lieutenant Lotz is a graduate of the West Point Class of 1938, and is now stationed at Fort Monmouth where the wedding will take place some time in December.

Comdr. George Hays Laird, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Laird, announce the marriage of their daughter, Catherine Schuyler, to Mr. Samuel Lawrence Taylor, at their home at 2817 Cherry St., Berkeley, Calif., on Sunday, 17 September, 1939. Mr. Taylor is a graduate of the University of California, College of Mining, class of 1939 and is the son of Comdr. Bert Blaine Taylor, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Taylor of San Diego, Calif. Commander Laird and Commander Taylor were classmates at the Naval Academy, class of 1907. Miss Mary Ellen Laird attended her sister as maid of honor and Mr. Howard White Taylor acted as best man for his brother. The marriage ceremony was performed by Comdr. George S. Rentz, Chaplain Corps, USN. After a brief honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor will be at home at 161 South

Auburn St., Grass Valley, Calif., where Mr. Taylor is employed.

Mrs. Henry S. Greenleaf of 21 Griggs Terrace, Brookline, Massachusetts, announces the engagement of her daughter, Edith Eleanor to Mr. Carl A. Weyerhaeuser of Greenwich, Conn. Miss Greenleaf is the daughter of the late Col. Henry S. Greenleaf, MC, USA, and is a graduate of Smith College. Mr. Weyerhaeuser is the son of Mrs. Charles A. Weyerhaeuser and the late Mr. Weyerhaeuser of St. Paul, Minn., and is a graduate of Harvard College.

No immediate plans have been made for the wedding.

Col. and Mrs. Lucius Locke Hopwood of San Antonio, Texas, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Kate Elizabeth Locke, to Capt. Dale Joel Kinnee, Inf., USA.

Miss Hopwood was graduated from the National Cathedral School and also from George Washington University at Washington, D. C., where she was a member of the Alpha Delta Pi Sorority.

Captain Kinnee was graduated from the United States Military Academy and from Oklahoma University. For the past four years Captain Kinnee has been stationed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, but at present is under orders for duty in the Philippine Islands, sailing from San Francisco early in January.

The wedding is planned for late in November.

At Fort William McKinley, P. I., preceded by eight white-uniformed ushers, her younger sister, Mary, as maid of honor, and escorted by her father, Col. Arthur W. Holderness, (Cav.), GSC, Miss Jean Holderness walked up the aisle of the Cathedral of St. Mary and St. John on the afternoon of Sunday, 27 August to become the bride of Lt. Allen Clinton Miller, II, USA.

The Post and Division Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Albert K. Mathews officiated at the ceremony, which was witnessed by almost four hundred guests from Army and civilian circles.

The bride wore a wedding gown of white lace fashioned on princess lines, with heart-shaped neckline, long sleeves and long, fan-shaped train finished with a ruffle of pleated tulle. Her long veil of bridal illusion was fastened to her blonde hair by a narrow wreath of tiny white flowers, and she carried a bouquet of white orchids and cadena de Amor.

The maid of honor wore an empire frock of pink net trimmed with two rows of narrow pink velvet ribbon at the high waistline. She had a wreath of pink flowers in her hair and carried an old-fashioned bouquet of pink roses and blue hydrangeas.

The bride's mother was gowned in aqua lace and wore a wide-brimmed hat of matching straw trimmed with pink velvet (Please turn to Page 128)

Women's Organizations

(News of activities for insertion in this column should be addressed to the "Women's Club editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1711 Connecticut avenue north west, Washington, D. C.")

Annapolis—The first meeting of the Naval Academy Women's Club was held on Monday afternoon at Carvel Hall. A fashion show was presented by a Baltimore firm with Mrs. O. R. Ross in charge. Those presiding at tea which followed were: Mrs. T. J. Keleher, Mrs. H. H. J. Benson, Mrs. Mark C. Bowman and Mrs. I. G. Ware. Assisting hostesses were: Mrs. David E. Cummins, Mrs. H. B. Jarrett, Mrs. Hamilton Howe, Mrs. Royal Lovell, Mrs. H. O. Parish, Mrs. C. C. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Charles Adair, Mrs. J. H. Duncan, Mrs. T. R. Cooley, Mrs. R. G. Tobin and Mrs. J. R. Barlaro. Members of the club taking part in the Fashion Show were: Mrs. E. W. McKee, Mrs. Donald B. Beary, Mrs. Robert Luker, Mrs. Jerald Wright, Mrs. Archie Glann, Mrs. A. B. Owens and the Misses Martha Lee Bowman, Mary Porter, Eleanor Dramel, Mary Benson, Margaret Larson, Mary Larson, Ann Tyler, Alice Beary and Doris McKee.

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Posts and Stations

WEST POINT, N. Y.
6 October, 1939

The second football game of the season will take place 7 Oct. in Michie Stadium between the Army and Centre College, of Danville, Ky.

Centre College Team will be the guests of the Corps of Cadets at two hops tomorrow night. The first and third class hop will take place in the south gymnasium. Receiving the guests are Cadet J. R. Wendt, assisted by Capt. and Mrs. James R. Andersen. The second class hop is being held in Cullum Hall. Receiving the guests are Cadet R. R. McNagney, assisted by Col. and Mrs. Roger G. Alexander.

Maj. Gen. Allen W. Gullion, Judge Advocate General and Mrs. Gullion are passing this week-end as guests of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edward C. Betts. This week-end at West Point is of particular interest to Major General Gullion as he will witness the football game between Army and Centre College, which institution he attended prior to entering West Point.

The Altar Guild of the West Point Chapel had its first meeting of the season at the officers' Club on Tuesday afternoon.

Capt. and Mrs. Chandler P. Robbins, Jr., announce the birth of a second son, William Youngs Robbins, born 27 Sept., at the Station Hospital at West Point. The child is the grandson of Lt. Col. and Mrs. W. H. W. Youngs, of Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., and the late Lt. Col. and Mrs. Chandler P. Robbins. Mrs. Clayton E. Wheat, wife of Colonel Wheat and Miss T. F. Farrow will depart tomorrow to pass two weeks as the guests of Mrs. Wheat's father, Mr. W. H. Cox, of Maysville, Ky.

Week-end guests of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Thomas D. Stamps are Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Johnson, of Hastings-on-the-Hudson.

Mrs. Alfred D. Starbird, wife of Lieutenant Starbird and Mrs. Charles R. Broshous, wife of Lieutenant Broshous are passing a few days in Washington as the guests of Mrs. Starbird's parents Lt. Col. and Mrs. Edward C. Wallington.

Dr. Henry A. Shaw, of New York is passing the week-end at West Point as guest of his son-in-law and daughter, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Herman Benkum.

Capt. and Mrs. Francis A. March 3rd had as their guests for a few days this week Mrs. March's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lincoln Bailey, of Phillipsburg, N. J. Mrs. Francis A. March, sr., who has been visiting as the guest of her son-in-law and daughter Dr. and Mrs. Stanley J. Thomas, of Bethlehem, Pa., has returned to the post.

Capt. and Mrs. William I. Allen have visiting them for a week Mrs. Roland Sager, of New York. Mr. Sager is also passing the week-end with the Allens.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Ralph E. Curti have visiting them Lt. Col. Curti's brother-in-law and sister, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Campbell of Columbus, Neb.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

3 October 1939

Rear Adm. and Mrs. A. T. Church arrived here last week and spent several days at Carvel Hall before moving into their quarters at the Experiment Station, where Admiral Church will assume command.

Adm. Wilson Brown returned last Thursday from Hot Springs where he joined Mrs. Brown who has been spending a month there.

Mrs. Mary Kitson entertained on Monday afternoon at her home in the Morrow Apartments in honor of Mrs. Zahn, widow of Capt. John Zahn, USN, and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Zahn, wife of Lt. John Zahn, Jr., USN.

Lt. and Mrs. George W. Wilcox, who have recently returned from the Orient are spending a month with relatives in Annapolis before going to the West Coast where Lieutenant Wilcox will be stationed.

Miss Katharine Wilcox has returned from Honolulu where she spent the summer visiting her brother-in-law and sister, Lt. and Mrs. Edward H. Doolin. Miss Wilcox was accompanied by her cousin, Miss Carolyn Wilcox, daughter of the late Col. Charles Wilcox, USA.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Joseph Farrell, Jr., and Lt. Comdr. Edwin Tilghman Neale were guests for the week-end of Lt. Comdr. Farrell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph A. Farrell at their home on Franklin Street.

Mrs. Owens, widow of Maj. Arthur B. Owens, USMC, has returned from her summer home "The Hill" to her apartment on Maryland Ave., for the winter. Her daughter, Mrs. Godfrey will be with her before going to Pittsburgh to join her husband, Lt. Comdr. Vincent H. Godfrey.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. E. J. Kidder of New York came here for the football game on Saturday and spent the week-end at Carvel Hall.

Capt. and Mrs. H. A. Baldrige have returned after six weeks vacation touring the New England states and Canada.

Lt. and Mrs. Lloyd Mustin and their two small children left last week for Boston where Lieutenant Mustin will be stationed. They were accompanied to New York by Mrs. Mustin's mother, Mrs. Grace Howard Morton

who is staying with her brother and sister-in-law, Comdr. and Mrs. Bushrod Howard.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

1 October 1939

Among newcomers welcomed by the Navy colony are Rear Adm. and Mrs. Walter Vernon, who have come from Panama and are making their headquarters at Villa Riviera while the Rear Admiral has command of Battleship Division 2. He relieved Rear Adm. Adolphus Watson at impressive ceremonies aboard USS Tennessee Saturday morning. Mrs. Vernon preceded the Admiral to the States and has been visiting in Coronado for the past four months.

Mrs. Claude C. Bloch, wife of Admiral Bloch, Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, will preside over the tea table Tuesday when Officers' Wives Club meets in Pacific Coast Club. Mrs. Bloch has been honorary president of the club since it was organized less than two years ago. Mrs. Willis W. Bradley, Jr., will preside and election of new officers for the coming twelve months will feature the business session. Serving on the nominating committee are Mmes. R. O. Davis, William Christian Schultz, O. M. Read and W. D. Wright. "What Navy Women Should Know About Banking" will be discussed by the afternoon speaker, Graydon Hoffman. Assisting Mrs. Bloch at the tea table after the program will be Mrs. William F. Halsey, Jr., wife of Rear Admiral Halsey; Mrs. Edwin F. Cutts, wife of Capt. Cutts, and Mrs. H. H. Crosby, wife of Captain Crosby.

Mrs. Charles P. Snyder, wife of Vice Admiral Snyder who has for his temporary flagship USS New Mexico will be honor guest at the evening party tomorrow night arranged by wives of the ship's officers. She will share honors with Mrs. C. C. Baughman, wife of the ship's skipper. Mrs. Snyder and Mrs. Baughman shared honors Tuesday afternoon at the luncheon given by Mrs. Daniel F. J. Shea, wife of Lt. Commander Shea, which complimented wives of officers attached to the staff of Vice Admiral Snyder.

Lakewood Country Club was the setting this afternoon of a smart party when Marine officers attached to cruiser divisions of the Fleet and their ladies entertained with cocktails for the ranking Marine officer of the cruisers, Colonel Mervin H. Silverthorn, and Mrs. Silverthorn. More than 100 attended the affair.

Comdr. and Mrs. George Hussey have been guests of Comdr. Willard A. Kitts III, executive officer of the Salt Lake City, and Mrs. Kitts in their East Second Street home. Willard Kitts, son of Commander and Mrs. Kitts has resumed his studies at Amherst after having vacationed with his parents.

At a luncheon in Lakewood Country Club Tuesday wives of officers attached to the USS Brooklyn feted the new skipper's wife, Mrs. W. W. Smith, and the new executive officer's wife, Mrs. Francis C. Denebrink, with covers marked for 20.

Favor Posthumous Promotion

The Navy Department has recommended favorable action on the bill which would authorize the posthumous promotion of the late Arthur M. Fields, Jr., to be an ensign in the United States Navy.

Although nominated and confirmed, Midshipman Fields did not execute his oath of office due to illness and died before such oath could be administered. He was a member of the 1939 graduating class at the Naval Academy and died at the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Old Navy

"Bluejacket," an autobiography by Chief Yeoman Fred J. Buenzle, USN-Ret., with preface by Capt. Felix Riesenberg. Drawings by Charles E. Pont. Published by W. W. Norton and Company, Inc., \$3.00.

Decidedly salty are these reminiscences of a seaman who began his naval career in wooden sailing ships shortly after the Civil War, when the Navy was low in size, prestige and morale. Nor are they too complimentary to the Service.

For discussing his career chronologically and interspersing it with many delightful anecdotes, Yeoman Buenzle, who began his career as an apprentice, discusses the seamy side of Navy life as well as the more glorious aspects.

He sounds off, for instance, against the petty tyrannies of Navy discipline, though he has nothing but admiration for the seamanship of the officers. He points to a Navy enlisted personnel of about 8,000—of which the annual turnover is about 60 per cent. And a motley League of all nations it is. The American enlisted man is the exception rather than the rule, for though the apprentices are

citizens, few of them stay to take the hard life and miserable pay of the seaman.

Then, too, Yeoman Buenzle had little use for the old calibre of chaplains—men who talked to the officers not to the men, he says, who had less contact with the crew than the line officers.

Especially did he deplore the low esteem American seamen were held in ashore, compared with the treatment accorded them in other countries. Forbidden to appear without uniform and turned from most respectable places if he did wear his country's uniform, Jack was forced to seek such pleasure as he could at such places as would accept him. Yeoman Buenzle describes how he instituted a test case against a local amusement place, and when his own funds ran low received a cheque for \$100 from the first President Roosevelt to help carry on, and so saw general laws passed removing discriminations against the uniform.

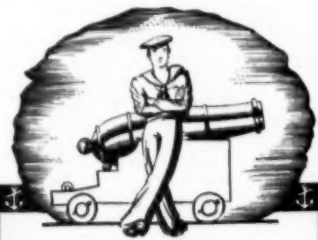
The general improvement in morale and prestige during Teddy Roosevelt's administration is described by the writer, who declares he left a far finer Navy than he entered.

But not all of the book deals with such social-economic subjects. There is plenty that is amusing and informative about life on shipboard, at training station and ashore, and through it all runs the smell of pitch and salt water, the sound of wind on canvas and stay and of the sea on hull.

Yeoman Buenzle begins his book by describing his enlistment and his early training on the old sailing ship St. Louis which, roofed over like an ark, was tied at the wharf. Then comes training at Newport, R. I., and a horrible place it was, with apprentices jammed aboard ship, until outbreaks of disease forced them to tent ashore, where a cold season was spent—principally in military drill. Finally, however, came release in the form of a cruise on the ship Portsmouth.

From here on is described the chequered naval career of an old-timer. Excursions ashore, the pranks aboard, the

very food of the iron men in wooden ships is pictured, affording a striking contrast to the conditions enjoyed by those who now go to sea in the U. S. Navy.



BLUE JACKET

An Autobiography by

Fred J. Buenzle

Chief Yeoman, U. S. N., Ret.

The unique and colorful story of an enlisted man who became an apprentice seaman in the days of sail and served through the Spanish-American War. His reminiscences of thirty-five years in the Navy cover a lifetime of adventure and breathe the very life of our fighting ships.

His description of old Navy days, with their fights and battles, and of his hunt for gold in the China seas, will be read both for excitement and for its very real historical value. "The first adequate personal story of our Navy since Melville's *White Jacket*," writes Capt. Felix Riesenberg. Illustrated. \$3.00

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FOREIGN MILITARY NEWS-DIGEST

1 French Views on German Naval Rearmament.

The British Admiralty no doubt now deeply regrets having signed the naval agreement with Germany, which was the first official recognition of the violation of the Treaty of Versailles.

The most serious question is undoubtedly that of submarines. It will be remembered that the leading clause of the Versailles Treaty was that forbidding Germany to build this weapon.

The 1935 agreements wiped out the past, and granted the Reich the right to build up to 35 per cent of the British Fleet, with the special understanding that, where submarines are concerned, Germany could go up to 45 per cent, or even to parity, should "a situation arise which, in her opinion, obliged her to make use of her right to build a tonnage exceeding 35 per cent, and on condition that the British Government be informed."

That is what is happening at present. At present, the Reich has a large number of submersible vessels. It admits to having fifty-four, with an average tonnage of 370 tons.

In other words, Germany's naval units are mainly formed of vessels of small tonnage: thirty of 250 tons, twenty of 500 tons.

In spite of all her technical qualities, Germany cannot get away from the Archimedean principle, and her small submarines, deprived of a radius of action, would be incapable of operating far from their bases, i. e., on the Empire routes. It is for this reason that the Reich asks for parity with Britain; this would enable it to build submarines fit for the high seas.

At the present moment, the Reich's submarine fleet is numerically equal to that of Great Britain.

There can be no doubt that Germany, who has already prepared the execution of her plans, will shortly possess a powerful and large submarine fleet. Once parity has been reached, Germany will denounce the treaty and regain complete liberty under a new pretext.

The Reich's decision can be compared to that of Italy who is at present making very great efforts to develop her underwater craft. Her fleet has over a hundred units in service and, what is rather significant, the Fascist Government is now building ocean-going submarines.

The tactics of the two countries are clear. Germany and Italy want a great many coastal submarines: the first to patrol the North Sea; the latter to block the Mediterranean. Both are building long-range submarines capable of interfering with Franco-British Empire communications throughout the world.

It cannot be concealed that this constitutes a serious menace to both Empires, and that it is a direct blow dealt at Britain's naval power.

(*"The Navy," April, 1939*)

2 An Estimate of European Manpower: 1930-1952.

a) Demographic Statistics:

An important article in "Wissen und Wehr," a semi-scientific, military magazine, analyzes in broad terms, the available manpower of several European states, from 1930 to 1952. The figures are derived by taking the number of births of all males and deducting from it the estimated death rate (based on statistics) for the first 20 years. From this total the author deducted the percentage of physically disqualified for military service, which, according to statistics is 30% for all nations, with the exception of France, where it is 28%. The final total gives the manpower for the years mentioned and is contained in the following table. A considerable drop in manpower is seen for the years 1935 to 1938, which is due to the small birth rate during the War.

TABLE OF MANPOWER, 1930-1952

Year	Italy	Austria	Germany	France	Poland
1930	3,053,000	49,000	518,000	234,000	280,000

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TABLE OF MANPOWER, 1930-1952

Year	Italy	Austria	Germany	France	Poland
1931	2,992,000	46,000	503,000	224,000	280,000
1932	2,963,000	46,000	504,000	239,000	280,000
1933	2,900,000	45,000	494,000	226,000	272,000
1934	2,907,000	43,000	489,000	221,000	265,000
1935	2,996,000	34,000	383,000	129,000	194,000
1936	2,935,000	27,000	281,000	105,000	176,000
1937	2,851,000	25,000	255,000	114,000	163,000
1938	2,771,000	25,000	262,000	134,000	161,000
1939	2,606,000	32,000	254,000	135,000	212,000
1940	2,311,000	40,000	482,000	253,000	227,000
1941	2,299,000	41,000	470,000	246,000	232,000
1942	2,301,000	43,000	422,000	230,000	260,000
1943	2,296,000	42,000	390,000	231,000	269,000
1944	2,300,000	41,000	382,000	229,000	292,000
1945	2,296,000	39,000	388,000	234,000	273,000
1946	2,292,000	37,000	367,000	233,000	259,000
1947	2,293,000	34,000	348,000	225,000	252,000
1948	2,288,000	34,000	355,000	228,000	260,000
1949	2,277,000	32,000	344,000	222,000	260,000
1950	2,292,000	32,000	338,000	227,000	270,000
1951	2,274,000	31,000	309,000	222,000	252,000
1952	2,266,000	29,000	292,000	220,000	244,000

b) The effect on German Mobilization: 1935-1939.

There have appeared variable estimates on the combat strength and number of divisions, in Germany's armies, ranging from 95 to 115 divisions; when that Army revoked the limitations of the Versailles Treaty, its gradual increase in strength, is pretty well known.

On 16 March 1935, Germany repudiated the armament clauses of the Treaty of Versailles. The strength of the German Army on 1 January 1934 was 102,000 all ranks.

The German Army of 1937, generally estimated at from 650,000 to 700,000 men, has been rebuilt on the scheme of the Old Imperial Army and, in addition thereto, is highly mechanized and motorized. It is organized into three Army Groups: Berlin, Kassel and Dresden. When the new defensive force was brought into being in March 1935, the law creating it provided that "the German peace army, including the police units that have been incorporated in it, shall comprise twelve corps commands and thirty-six divisions." However, it was not long before a thirteenth corps was added to the original twelve. Its headquarters is Nuremberg. A fourteenth corps is now being created with headquarters at Würzburg in Lower Franconia. The German tendency is to create more and more new corps, thus establishing the machinery for handling large numbers of men in case of a general mobilization.

A German Army Corps comprises 45,000 men. In addition to the 36 divisions above mentioned, Germany has three armored divisions of 10,000 men each and an Air Force of about 80,000 men.

In 1938, the divisions were increased to 46 and a corresponding increase in Corps, from XIV to XVIII; the status of 1939 showed 52 divisions, in the Regular Army, first-line troops, including 1 Cavalry division and 4 armoured (tank) divisions. If 52 divisions are considered as a normal peace-time output, then the annual increment of new recruits must be approximately 26 divisions on the basis of a military service law requiring two years' service.

By way of comparison, in 1914, Germany mobilized at the beginning of the war more than 50 regular army divisions, and the equivalent of 60 and one-half reserve and landwehr divisions. During

the course of the war, Germany had 200 divisions on a war footing.

The military laws enacted in 1935 are even more strict than those of 1914.

3 German Army: Tactical Organization.

a) The Infantry Division consists of the following units:

3 Regiments of infantry of three battalions, each of three infantry companies, one heavy machine-gun company and one trench mortar company.

2 Regiments of field artillery, one of which is a motorized regiment of medium artillery.

1 Antiaircraft battalion, composed of three batteries of 88-mm guns, one battery of six 37-mm guns and one machine-gun battery.

1 Reconnaissance group consisting of 12 armored cars, half of them equipped with 20-mm guns, 3 armored cars equipped with radio, one antitank company of twelve 37-mm guns and one motorcycle company.

A communications detachment of two telegraph companies and one motorized radio company.

A sapper battalion and two mounted sapper companies.

An antitank battalion of three companies. Medical, quartermaster, motor transport troops.

The Infantry Regiment consists of regimental headquarters, with one cavalry troop attached, three infantry battalions of three rifle companies and one machine-gun company each, one mine-thrower battery and one antitank battery of 37-mm guns. This antitank battery has a command section, a liaison and combat train section and three combat platoons of three guns each, the guns being mounted on small fast (90 km. p.h.) vehicles, capable of cross-country travel, each manned by a crew of four men. The combat platoon consists of one officer, five noncommissioned officers and 26 men.

(*"Krasnaya Zvezda," July, 1937*)

b) The Armored Division:

Originally, the armored division had from 500 to 600 armored vehicles. It was found that this number was excessive. The number of divisions will be increased from three to six and each one will have six regiments as follows:

2 Tank regiments
2 Regiments of mechanized infantry
2 Regiments of motorized infantry.

In addition, the following troops will be attached to the division:

1 Sapper battalion
1 Signal corps battalion (radio and telegraph)
1 Airplane squadron.

The main armament of the division will be the light tanks of 1.8 and 8 tons, capable of making 40 kilometers per hour cross-country. The organic infantry of the division is provided with two types of tanks: one of three tons, four-wheels, with a light machine gun and a crew of four men; the other, a medium tank weighing about eight tons, six-wheels, provided with a gun and a heavy machine gun, and with a crew of three men—the gunner, the machine gunner and the driver.

(*Rivista di Artiglieria e Genio, 1937*)

c) Cavalry Division (Mechanized): The German cavalry division is organized as follows:

1 Tank brigade of 448 tanks (2 regiments of 2 battalions each, each battalion of four companies and each company of four sections of seven tanks each).
1 Brigade for reconnaissance and occupation of position, consisting of the following units:

1 Armored-car reconnaissance detachment
1 Motorized infantry regiment
1 Motorcycle battalion
1 Regiment of artillery.

(*Revue de Cavalerie, 1938*)

d) Aviation:

The army aviation is divided into: Reconnaissance aviation
Pursuit aviation
Bombardment aviation.
Reconnaissance aviation includes two types of flights:

"F" flights: For strategic reconnaissance, attached to armies and groups of armies.

"H" flights: For tactical reconnaissance, attached to corps and sometimes to divisions.

The pursuit group of three flights of nine planes each, is the tactical unit. Pursuit formations operate under control of the army commander.

The heavy or light bombardment group is the tactical unit, each group consisting of three flights of nine planes each. Bombardment aviation is intended for employment on independent tactical or strategic missions.

(*Völkischer Beobachter, 1938*)

4 Organization of the French Air-Service.

Since the foundation of a military air service, in 1910, twenty-eight years have elapsed and the French service has followed the evolution of this important, modern arm, experienced throughout the world. Initially an organic element of the regular Army, the air-service was established as a separate branch, in 1928. Other important milestones, in the development of the service, are represented by the years 1932, 1933 and 1936. That year represented an administrative step, which experience proved to be faulty. The Secretary of State, for Air, Pierre Cot, supported by General Jauneau established a dual command system which did not stand the test of time, a division, in command function, between territorial establishments and flying formations, i. e. the command of ground-installations and the command of tactical flight-units. The ground installations were grouped in five territorial divisions: Dijon, Paris, Tours, Aix-en-Provence and northern Africa, responsible for service, supplies, reserve units, etc., while the heavy Corps (Paris) and the Pursuit Corps (Rheims) was limited to tactical training and tactical employment.

Mr. Cot's resignation coincided with the collapse of his system. The Air service was reorganized by decree of 3 Sept. 1938, with a new air-secretary, Mr. Guy la Chambre.

The important new provision dealt with a centralization of command, combining command responsibilities for both ground-establishments and tactical units. The territorial organization was combined with appropriate tactical units; the old "corps" disappeared and were replaced by divisions, brigades and regiments (squadrans).

The function of the old "corps" was to some extent retained, in the designation of a "general inspection" (i. e. chief of branch). The staff organization, implied therein, is interesting: The Inspector-General of Air-Defense and Air-Service is also C. of Staff of the whole Air Corps; he has five assistants, viz:

1 Inspector-General of Pursuit Aviation
2 Inspector-General of Attack Aviation
3 Inspector-General of Observation Aviation
4 Inspector-General of Aviation in the Colonies
5 Inspector-General of Aviation-Training

(*"Luftwehr," Nov. 1938*)

Tell your friends to subscribe to the Army and Navy Journal and keep in touch with the service personnel.

OBITUARIES

Burial services for Rear Adm. Frank B. Upham, USN, who died 15 Sept. at San Francisco, Calif., were held at Arlington National Cemetery 26 September with full honors. The remains were cremated.

Admiral Upham was the son of Maj. E. K. Upham, USA, and Mrs. Sarah E. Upham, USA-Ret., and of Mrs. R. E. Boyers, wife of Colonel Boyers, USA-Ret. Three nephews survive, Capt. John S. Upham, Jr., USA, Lt. (jg) Frank K. Upham, USN, and Lt. Hudson H. Upham, USA.

Lt. Col. Curtis D. Pillsbury, MC, USA, died in an automobile accident near Villisca, Iowa, on 29 Sept. Mrs. Isabelle H. Pillsbury, his widow, was also injured in the accident.

Colonel Pillsbury, who had been on duty at Ft. Crook, Neb., since 22 July 1937, was born at Duluth, Minn., 15 Aug. 1889. He received his medical training at the University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1914. He was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, 4 April 1916, and on 5 July 1916, was called to active duty. On 15 April 1917, he accepted a commission as first lieutenant in the Medical Section of the Officers Reserve Corps and then was promoted captain, 1 Aug. 1917. Colonel Pillsbury vacated his reserve commission to accept one in the Regular Army as first lieutenant, Medical Corps, 9 Jan. 1918.

Besides Mrs. Pillsbury, Colonel Pillsbury is survived by three sons, Charles H., Robert D., and Curtis B. Pillsbury, and his brother, Dr. Charles F. Pillsbury, of Ypsilanti, Mich.

Lt. Col. Floyd Hatfield, USA, who was stationed at the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, died at Letterman General Hospital in the Presidio of San Francisco, 21 Sept. 1939. Colonel Hatfield was on temporary duty with the Fourth Army Command Post Exercise at the time of his admission to the hospital on 10 Aug. 1939.

Colonel Hatfield was born in Kentucky on 21 May 1887. He entered the Army on 27 Feb. 1906 and advanced through the various grades, reaching the grade of Lieutenant Colonel on March 1, 1936.

Colonel Hatfield was a graduate of the Infantry School, the Command and General Staff School, and the Arkansas Law School. From the last named institution he received the Degree of Doctor of Laws. Colonel Hatfield's name was on the General Staff Corps Eligible List.

Colonel Hatfield is survived by his widow, Mrs. Glenora Hatfield, 2325 Francisco Street, San Francisco, Calif., and three sons, Floyd, Raymond, and Heywood.

Funeral services with military honors were conducted by Chaplain Edwin Burling (Major), USA, at the New Post Chapel, Presidio of San Francisco at 1:30 P. M., Monday, 25 Sept. 1939, followed by interment in the San Francisco National Cemetery in the Presidio.

1st Lt. Scott M. Sanford, Cav., USA, died on 2 October at Ft. Riley, Kans., where he had been stationed with the 9th Cavalry. Lieutenant Sanford's death resulted from a fall from his horse on 1 October during Olympic tryouts.

Lieutenant Sanford was born at Helena, Montana, 20 Sept. 1909. He entered the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, July, 1927, and upon graduation in June, 1931, was commissioned a second lieutenant of Cavalry. He was promoted first lieutenant 1 Aug. 1935.

In 1936 Lieutenant Sanford completed the Regular Course at the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kansas, and the Advanced Equitation Course there in 1937.

Lieutenant Sanford is survived by his mother, Mrs. Ruth M. Sanford of 811 21st Avenue, Rockford, Illinois.

Mrs. Clare Agnes Steele Dodd, widow of Brig. Gen. George A. Dodd, died 26 Sept., at the Burlington, Vt., home of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Alfred A. Starbird.

Mrs. Dodd was in her eighty-second year and comes from one of the old prominent families of Washington, D. C., being the daughter of Reginald Heber Steele and Catharine Masi Steele.

She is survived by two daughters, Mrs. William G. Robinson of Ann Arbor, Mich., and Mrs. A. A. Starbird of Burlington, Vt., and two sons, Mr. Charles G. Dodd,

of Ithaca, N. Y., and Mr. William A. Dodd of Washington, D. C.

Also nineteen grandchildren and eight great-grandchildren. The family has wide Army connections. Grandchildren now in the Army are Lt. John E. Seary, Inf., Lt. A. Dodd Starbird, CE, and Mrs. James L. Dalton, wife of Lt. Dalton, Inf.

Interment was at Arlington National Cemetery, 30 Sept.

The death at Washington, D. C., 25 Sept. 1939 of Col. Rogers Birnie, USA-Ret., marked the passing of an outstanding and brilliant officer who contributed immeasurably to the defense of his nation.

Colonel Birnie was appointed a cadet at West Point, from Maryland, in 1868 and graduated at the head of his class in 1872.

On graduation he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant in the 13th Infantry and served 2 years at Camp Douglas, Utah, on company duty and special escort duty, on staff duties of the post, acting regimental adjutant and, by appointment, regimental quartermaster.

He was detailed for engineer duty and served 5 years with the Expedition for Geographical Surveys West of the 100th Meridian. Colonel Birnie was in command annually of one of the field parties including topographers, meteorological observers, etc., and pack train operating as follows: 1874 Colorado and New Mexico, 1875 Nevada, 1876 California and Nevada, 1877 New Mexico and Arizona, 1878 Utah and Idaho.

On being relieved from this duty, he was commended in orders of 15 March 1879, by the officer in charge of the survey, Lt. Geo. M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers.

Colonel Birnie was examined for transfer to the Ordnance and appointed 1st Lieutenant 13 June 1878, and promoted in the usual manner and reached the grade of Colonel 10 Oct. 1907.

During his connection of somewhat more than 36 years with the Ordnance Department Colonel Birnie took a leading position in the conduct of experiments to harmonize theory and practice and in its higher duties of design and construction. Beginning with his epoch making work on gun construction while Inspector of Ordnance at the West Point Foundry (1880-1886), then as assistant in gun designing in the Office of the Chief of Ordnance, and later in command of the Sandy Hook Proving Ground and as presiding officer of the Ordnance Board, he was identified throughout his career in the Ordnance Department with its most responsible duties and in deciding upon the quality of the most complicated and costly ordnance material produced for service.

Following is a brief synopsis of some of the duties with which he has been charged, indicative of the confidence reposed in his ability, and incidents of his varied and useful official career.

In Europe on leave of absence 9 months in 1890. Bearer of a special letter of introduction from General Sherman to U. S. Ministers and Consuls abroad as "an officer of merit and marked intelligence. I beg to recommend him to your official and personal courtesy, in order that he may be enabled to pursue his professional duties and observations in Europe." Ordnance manufacturing establishments and military posts were visited in France, England, Italy and Germany, and government survey offices in France, England and Italy, and correspondence with Lieutenant Wheeler was maintained in regard to surveys.

War Department orders were received while on leave to attend the French Army autumn maneuvers. Reports of these maneuvers was made to the Adjutant General of the Army and a paper on the subject contributed to the Journal of the Military Service Institution, Vol. III, No. 9.

Inspector of Ordnance, West Point Foundry, Cold Spring, N. Y. 1880-1886.

Assistant in office of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, 1886-1898. The earlier years of this period 1886-90, accomplished the enactment of laws by Congress inaugurating, with adequate appropriations, our present system of seacoast armament and defense, which at that period was obsolete. In this Colonel Birnie (then Captain) took an active part.

Mission in July 1887 to Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., to make arrangements for installing the first modern gun making plant at that Arsenal, now the Army gun factory.

(Please turn to Page 129)

Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service notices in this column. Please notify promptly.)

Born

ANDERSON—Born at Harriman Jones Clinic Hospital, Long Beach, Calif., 9 Sept. 1939, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles Harper Anderson, Jr., USN, a son, Charles Harper Anderson III, grandson of Rear Adm. and Mrs. William Theodore Tarrant.

ANDRES—Born at St. Mary's Hospital, Tucson, Ariz., 22 Sept. 1939, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Andres, Jr., a son, Edward H. Andres, III; grandson of Col. and Mrs. Edward H. Andres, USA-Ret.

BURKE—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Monmouth, N. J., 26 Sept. 1939, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Alvin L. Burke, SC, USA, a son, Richard Alvin.

CONOLEY—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., 23 Sept. 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Odell M. Conoley, USMC, a son, Robert Odell Conoley, grandson of Maj. and Mrs. A. T. Lewis, USMC-Ret., and Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Conoley of Amarillo, Tex.

DUGAN—Born at Good Samaritan Hospital, Los Angeles, Calif., 23 Sept. 1939, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Paul F. Dugan, USN, a daughter, Mary Deborah.

HARDMAN—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., 27 Sept. 1939, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Ward F. Hardman, a daughter; granddaughter of Capt. and Mrs. William L. Irvine, (MC), USN, and Mrs. Harriett Hardman of St. Joseph, Mo.

JACKSON—Born at Annapolis, Md., 22 Aug. 1939, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. William B. Jackson, USN, a daughter, Virginia Bennett Jackson.

KENNETT—Born at the Station Hospital, Ft. Sill, Okla., 27 Sept. 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. Walter H. Kennett (FA), QMC, USA, a son, William Arthur.

MCBRIDE—Born at Station Hospital, San Juan, P. R., 26 Sept. 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. Robert J. McBride, Inf., USA, a daughter, Therese Elizabeth.

McLEMORE—Born at Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., 12 Sept. 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. E. H. McLemore, FA, USA, a daughter, Anne Schindler.

MANDELKORN—Born at Bremerton, Wash., 26 Sept. 1939, to Lt. and Mrs. Richard D. Mandelkorn, (CC), USN, a son, Theodore Dungan, grandson of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Paul B. Dungan, USN.

MOORE—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Sill, Okla., 12 Sept. 1939, to Capt. and Mrs. James E. Moore, Inf., USA, a daughter, Mary Louise.

PRIEBE—Born at Fanny Allen Hospital, Winoski, Vt., 3 Oct. 1939, to Lt. and Mrs. Winlaw A. Priebe, DC, USA, a daughter, Marianne Priebe, granddaughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. E. L. Cudlipp, MC, USA, and Mrs. P. C. Hohl, of Detroit, Mich.

THEBAUD—Born at Garfield Hospital, Washington, D. C., 21 Sept. 1939, to Comdr. and Mrs. L. H. Thebaud, USN, a daughter.

WESTPHLING—Born at Station Hospital, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., 24 Sept. 1939, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Charles Pence Westphling, FA, USA, a son, Charles Todd, grandson of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Irvin Vorus Todd, FD, USA, of Ft. Sill, Okla.

WILKINSON—Born at Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., to Capt. and Mrs. Harvey W. Wilkinson, FA, USA, a son, Harvey Weston Wilkinson, 2nd.

Married

CAMP-HOLMES—Married at Richmond, Va., 30 Sept. 1939, Miss Sally Holmes, daughter of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Ralston Holmes, USN, to Mr. Irving L. Camp, Jr.

DOXEY-BEARN—Married at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 2 Oct. 1939, Catherine Rowell Bearn, daughter of Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Frank Wheaton Rowell, USA, to Capt. Thomas Adams Doxe, Jr., CWS, USA.

JACK-FOLZ—Married at St. John's Church, Portsmouth, N. H., 3 Oct. 1939, Miss Dorothy Graham Folz, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Arthur F. Folz, USN, to Lt. Richard Gordon Jack, USN.

LINK-LOVEJOY—Married at Scarsdale, N. Y., 30 Sept. 1939, Miss Rosalind Lovejoy to Lt. (jg) Everett Mottet Link, Jr., USN.

McCAMISH-LOUGHBOROUGH—Married at Post Chapel, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., 5 Oct. 1939, Miss Ellen Stuart Loughborough, daughter of Mrs. Loughborough and the late Maj. William Baldrige Loughborough, to Dr. John Nathan McCamish.

MILLER-HOLDERNESS—Married at Ft. William McKinley, P. I., 27 Aug. 1939, Miss Jean Holderness, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Arthur W. Holderness, (Cav.), GSC, USA, to 2nd Lt. Allen Clinton Miller, II, Inf., USA.

PEGG-MARTIN—Married Walter Reed Memorial Chapel, Washington, D. C., 30 Sept. 1939, Miss Dolores A. Martin, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. Joseph I. Martin, MC, USA, to Lt. James S. Pegg, DC, USA.

TAYLOR-LAIRD—Married at Berkeley, Calif., 17 Sept. 1939, Miss Catherine Schuyler Laird, daughter of Comdr. and Mrs. George H. Laird, USN-Ret., to Mr. Samuel Lawrence Taylor, son of Comdr. and Mrs. Bert B. Taylor, USN-Ret.

THIBAUT-MARTELLE—Married at New York, N. Y., 23 Aug. 1939, Mrs. Hazel Pine Martelle to Capt. Louis F. Thibaut, USN-Ret.

WILTSE-CLARK—Married at Swampscott, Mass., 23 Sept. 1939, Mrs. F. Haven Clark to Comdr. Lloyd Jerome Wiltse, USN.

YOUNG-GATLIN—Married at St. Peter's Chapel, Mare Island, Calif., 16 Sept. 1939, Miss Marguerite Gatlin, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Henry G. Gatlin, (ChC), USN, to Ens. George Sumner Young, USN.

Died

BIVINS—Died at Wright Field, O., 30 Sept. 1939, Maj. Hugh A. Bivins, AC, USA.

DADE—Died in Tulsa, Okla., 30 Sept. 1939, Josephine Worth Dade, widow of Brig. Gen. Alexander Lucian Dade, daughter of Gen. John Titecomb and Mary Worth Sprague. Surviving are her son Alexander Lucian Dade, of Tulsa, Okla., and her daughter, Mrs. James Hobart Hutchinson, of Evanston, Ill. Services held 3 Oct. at Arlington National Cemetery.

DODD—Died at Burlington, Vt., 26 September 1939, Mrs. Clare Agnes Steele Dodd, widow of Brig. Gen. George A. Dodd, Cav., USA.

FREELAND—Died at Jacksonville, Fla., 26 Sept., after a short illness at the home of her son, Lt. Col. E. H. Freeland, CAC, USA, Mrs. Orpha Hewes Freeland. Mrs. Freeland is also survived by her daughter, Miss S. O. Freeland and a son, Judge W. L. Freeland.

GRAY—Killed in airplane accident, Manila Bay, P. I., 3 Oct. 1939, 2nd Lt. Jackson H. Gray, AC, USA.

HATFIELD—Died at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., 21 Sept. 1939, Lt. Col. Floyd Hatfield, Inf., USA.

HORTON—Died at Fayetteville, N. C., 19 Sept. 1939, Mrs. Eugenia W. Horton, mother of Capt. John Battle Horton, FA, USA, Ft. Bliss, and Mrs. W. J. Klepinger, wife of Captain Klepinger, of Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

MANN—Died at Washington, D. C., 28 Sept. 1939, 1st Lt. John W. Mann, who served in the Medical Corps during the World War.

PILLSBURY—Killed in automobile accident near Villisca, Iowa, 29 Sept. 1939, Lt. Col. Curtis D. Pillsbury, MC, USA.

PRIME—Died at Bolling Field, Va., 29 Sept. 1939, Mrs. Charles P. Prime, wife of Maj. Charles P. Prime, AC, USA.

PUTTS—Died at Mercy Hospital, Baltimore, Md., Miss Willard Putts, 17 Sept. 1939, sister of Mrs. G. L. Kraft, wife of Lt. Col. George L. Kraft, Inf., USA.

ROBERTSON—Died at Narberth, Pa., 27 Sept. 1939, Capt. Louie H. Robertson, (MC), USN.

SANFORD—Died as the result of a fall from a horse, at Ft. Riley, Kan., 2 Oct. 1939, 1st Lt. Scott M. Sanford, Cav., USA.

SIBLEY—Died at Cumberland, Md., 2 Oct. 1939, Capt. George J. Sibley, (DC), USA.

WILLARD—Died at Rosemead, Calif., 27 Sept. 1939, Col. Charles L. Willard, USA-Ret., father of Lt. C. Shener, USN.

WYNNE—Died at Washington, D. C., 25 Sept. 1939, 1st Lt. Edward Cyril Wynne, who served during the World War.

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Society News

(Continued from Page 124)

The menu and place cards were combined in a folder with Colonel Huntington's picture on the cover, and the roster of all personnel on duty at the hospital on the inside pages. Master Sergeant Ralph W. Skelton was highly efficient as Master of Ceremonies, presenting the speakers of the evening, who made appropriate and effective farewell remarks.

The dismounted review on the Polo Field at 2:30 p.m., Friday, 29 Sept. 1939, was a particularly beautiful spectacle, with all Field Artillery units at Fort Bragg participating. An added attraction was the balloon and airplanes from Pope Field, following the Field Artillery in perfect formation as they passed the reviewing stand. This feature was well received by the numerous spectators.

Colonel Huntington has been on duty at Fort Bragg since 22 Nov. 1935, and has made an outstanding record as Surgeon of the Station Hospital, a fitting climax to a brilliant career of thirty-seven years in the military service. He entered the United States Army as a first lieutenant of the Medical Corps in Oct., 1902. His early service included duty in the Philippine Insurrection of 1903-1906, and relief work after the earthquake and fire in San Francisco in 1906. At the outbreak of the World War he was appointed Surgeon of the 79th Division at Camp Meade, Md., and served in this capacity with the A. E. F. in France. For his distinguished service during this period, the United States awarded him a Silver Star citation and the Purple Heart medal. He also received the French Croix de Guerre. After the World War, he served at various posts and stations until he came to Fort Bragg.

Colonel Huntington will retire for age 31 Jan. 1940. He and Mrs. Huntington will make their home in Chevy Chase, Md., after a leave of absence commencing 2 Oct. The best wishes of their many friends go with them.

Capt. and Mrs. Schuyler F. Helm have recently moved from 277 Park Ave., New York City to the Hotel Drake in Philadelphia. Captain Helm has been transferred from the Third Naval District to sea duty in connection with destroyers at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Mrs. Theodore Wilkinson is sailing shortly for Honolulu to join Captain Wilkinson, USN, whose ship is stationed there. Her five-year-old son, Theodore, Jr., is accompanying her. Their daughter, Anne, will spend the winter with their grandmother, Mrs. Ernest Wilkinson, at the Farnborough Apts.; and Joan, will be at Vassar, but will come to Washington for the holidays. Hockley, their estate across the Potomac in Virginia, they have leased for the duration of their absence.

Celebrating their eighteenth wedding anniversary, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. William T. Ottman of New York were honored by a dinner party given the other evening by Mrs. Frank Ferguson and Mr. T. Stockton Matthews. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. Patrick Hogan.

Col. and Mrs. William H. Neblett flew from Los Angeles, first to Washington and then to Baltimore to be present at the wedding of the niece of the former, Miss Neblett Torrence, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Clayton Torrence, of Baltimore, which took place Thursday and united her with Mr. Stuart McClure of San Francisco. Mrs. Neblett was matron of honor. Having flown east Colonel Neblett is undertaking to pilot the newlyweds back to the West Coast. They will live at Piedmont.

Capt. F. A. Daubin has recently been transferred from Washington to assume command of the sixth destroyer squadron, and a tea dance was given for him and Mrs. Daubin at the Officers' Club at North Island, Coronado, with about eighty guests making up the company.

The former Secretary of War, Mr. Patrick Hurley has leased the Georgetown home of Comdr. William D. Thomas,

USN, in Washington, D. C. Known as the Steele-Morris house, the beautiful mansion overlooking the Key Bridge and the Potomac River, is one of the finest in the old colonial section of Washington, and Mr. and Mrs. Hurley propose to forsake for the winter their place at Leesburg, Va., "Belmont," formerly the estate of Mr. Edward B. McLean, for a town house, that their daughter, Patricia, introduced to society last summer, may enjoy all the festivities of the Capital City. Mrs. Thomas is still on her ranch in Nevada, and Commander Thomas is occupying the Washington apartment of his wife's mother, Mrs. George T. Marye, widow of a former U. S. Ambassador to Russia.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. Louis L. Martin were recent hosts at a delightful party at their home in near-by Virginia in compliment to some of the cavalry officers, members of this year's class at the Army War College, and their wives. Maj. Gen. John L. DeWitt, commandant of the College and Mrs. DeWitt with Maj. Gen. John K. Herr, Chief of Cavalry, Mrs. Herr and Miss Fannie Herr shared honors with the chief guests.

Assisting the hostess were two Army juniors—Miss Patsy Smith, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. G. I. Smith, and Miss Blair Rogers, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Blair Rogers, Front Royal, Va., a house guest of the Smiths.

Present were Lt. Col. and Mrs. Frederick R. Lafferty, Lt. Col. and Mrs. Thomas H. Rees, Maj. and Mrs. Frank Allen, Maj. and Mrs. G. I. Smith, Maj. and Mrs. Ray E. S. Williamson, Capt. and Mrs. Clovis E. Byers, Capt. and Mrs. Henry I. Hodes, Capt. and Mrs. Willard A. Holbrook, Capt. and Mrs. Francis P. Tompkins.

Mrs. Deichmann, wife of Captain Matthew K. Deichmann, CAC, USA, and her small son, Samuel Mackall, will be with her mother, Mrs. Samuel Turner Mackall, 1940 Biltmore St., N. W., this city until she will be able to join Captain Deichmann in the Canal Zone.

Recent guests at the Martinique in Washington are: Maj. G. L. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson of Army Base, Brooklyn, New York, Col. W. J. Scott and Mrs. Scott of Houston, Texas, Maj. L. B. Douglas of New York City, Col. Chester R. Haig and Mrs. Haig of Ft. McPherson, Georgia.

September twenty-eighth was calling day at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Five hundred and fifty officers and their families exchanged calls at a reception in the Officers' Mess.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Page 124)

flowers. Her corsage was of pink roses. The nuptial music, played on the organ by Melvin Toyne, included: "I Love You Truly," Schubert's "Serenade," the West Point Alma Mater, the Bridal Chorus from "Lohengrin," and Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

As Lieutenant Miller and his bride walked down the chancel steps to leave the Cathedral, they passed under the traditional arch of steel formed by the crossed sabers of the ushers. At the wedding reception held at the Army and Navy Club, the bride followed another military tradition when she cut the wedding cake with her husband's saber.

Lieutenant Miller's groomsmen were 1st Lieutenants A. H. Bode, Jr., William A. Davis, Joseph J. Nazzaro, and Clark K. Bowen, all classmates, West Point, '36, and Lts. J. H. Baldwin, Stanley A. Kelley, Ward S. Ryan and James D. Alger.

After a short honeymoon in Baguio, Lieutenant and Mrs. Miller are now at home at Fort McKinley, where the groom is stationed with the 45th Infantry.

The engagement has been announced of Lt. Kenneth Oliver Sanborn, AC, USA, and Miss Mary Holmes Knight, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Thornton Knight, Jr., of Kensington, Great Neck, L. I., granddaughter of the late Brig. Gen. John T. Knight and Comdr. Urban T. Holmes, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Holmes of Washington, D. C., and Great Neck, Mrs.

George R. Read, widow of General Read, and Mrs. J. R. R. Hannay, widow of Col. Hannay are her aunts and Lt. Gen. S. B. M. Young, former Chief of Staff of the Army, was her great grandfather. She studied architecture at Pratt Institute in Brooklyn.

Lieutenant Sanborn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Albert J. Sanborn of Andover, N. H., and St. Petersburg, Fla., attended the University of New Hampshire, and graduated from the Military Academy in '37. He is now attached to the 99th Bombardment Squadron, Mitchel Field, L. I.

The wedding will take place in November.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kent of Atlanta, Ga., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Mary Sue, to Ens. Robert Holmes McKnow, USN, of Norfolk and Atlanta.

Ensign McKnow is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Cleve McKnow of Atlanta. He graduated as an honor student from the Georgia Institute of Technology. He was president of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity and the Aeronautical Association of Georgia Tech, besides being a member in the Tau Beta Pi and Omicron Delta Kappa fraternities, and a major in the R.O.T.C. He is now on duty at the Naval Air Station, Naval Base, Norfolk.

The bride-to-be, who graduated from The Girls' High School of Atlanta, was a member of the Beta Epsilon Mu Sorority.

The wedding date has been chosen for the 27th of October at the Gordon Street Presbyterian Church in Atlanta.

Rear Adm. and Mrs. Ralston Holmes announce the marriage of their daughter, Sally, to Mr. Irving L. Camp, Jr., son of Mrs. Irving L. Camp of Washington, D. C.

The ceremony was performed Saturday last in Richmond, Va., at the Second Presbyterian Church, and the contracting parties were accompanied by Mrs. Camp and Mr. Sterling Bowling, after which they left for White Sulphur and will later make their home in Washington.

Word comes from Manila that the wedding took place there of Comdr. H. A. Sailor, USN, and Mrs. Moselle J. Lyall, the ceremony being performed at the Canacao Hospital Chapel 31 July, with Chaplain R. W. Faulk officiating. Comdr. Sailor is commanding officer of the USS Asheville. Mrs. Sailor is a former resident of Alexandria, Va., and arrived in Manila on the Empress of Canada 30 July.

Following their marriage, Comdr. and Mrs. Sailor spent several days in Baguio and have now taken temporary quarters at 42 Radio Road, Canacao.

In the Little Chapel of Roses on 11 October, in Chula Vista, Calif., Miss Doris Lucille Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Miller Robinson of Washington, D. C., will become the bride of Ens. Edwin Totman Hughes, USNR, who is the son of Mrs. Dwight Williams Hughes of Missoula, Montana.

Miss Patricia Langhorne Perkins of Norfolk, Va., will be maid of honor, and Ens. Courtland Emerson will be the best man.

Capt. Manning H. Philbrick, (SC), USN, and Mrs. Philbrick of the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, announce the engagement of their daughter Jeannette to Lt. (jg) Robert Neal Robertson, USN.

Miss Philbrick attended schools in Honolulu, San Diego, Calif., and William and Mary College in Virginia and is a member of the Pi Beta Phi Sorority.

Lieutenant Robertson was born in Texas where he attended Texas Tech and is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, Class of 1934.

The wedding will take place in early November.

At a tea given at their home, Sunday afternoon 24 Sept. 1939, Mr. and Mrs. Fred T. Bock, 843 E. Washington St., Hoopston, Ill., announced the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter Edith Jo, to George M. Sir-

myer of Columbus, Ohio, son of Col. and Mrs. Edgar A. Sirmyer of Tampa, Fla. The wedding will take place 31 Dec. 1939.

Capt. and Mrs. Braxton DeG. Butler, of Fort Benning, announce the engagement of their daughter, Mary Dee to James H. Lynch, Lieutenant United States Army, and son of Maj. Gen. George A. Lynch, Chief of Infantry, and Mrs. Lynch, of Washington, D. C. The wedding will take place in November.

(Continued on Next Page)

Coast Guard Orders

(Continued from Page 118)

effective upon delivery that vessel at Government Island, Calif., and assigned temporary duty American Seaman.

Lt. Comdr. R. C. Sarratt, det. Haida, effective upon reporting of Lt. Comdr. R. C. Jewell, and assigned Port Townsend Training Station as commanding officer.

Lt. G. H. Bowerman, det. Headquarters and assigned Air Station, Salem, Mass.

Lt. (jg) R. F. Shunk, det. Air Station, Salem, Mass., effective 1 Nov. 1939, and assigned Air Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Robert E. Reed-Hill, appointed temporary Pay Clerk, to rank from date of oath, and assigned Grand Haven Station.

John R. Shuman, appointed temporary Pay Clerk, to rank from date of oath, and assigned Academy.

Bosn. (T) T. A. Bratz, Colfax, issued permanent appointment as Boatswain, to rank from 18 Sept. 1939.

Bosn. (T) E. M. Chandler, Pulaski, issued permanent appointment as Boatswain, to rank from 18 Sept. 1939.

Gunner (T) R. L. Addy, det. Chicago Dist., and assigned Port Townsend Training Sta.

Bosn. (T) A. T. Hovland, det. War Department and assigned Headquarters, to report 9 Oct. 1939.

Bosn. (T) J. M. Joseph, det. War Department and assigned Maritime Service Training Station, Port Tampa City, Fla., to report 1 Nov. 1939.

Bosn. (T) W. J. Donigan, det. War Department and assigned Maritime Service Training Station, Port Tampa City, Fla., to report 1 Nov. 1939.

N. D. Opposes 'Special' Legislation

Stating that the proposed legislation is undesirable because it legislates for a particular class of officers, the Navy Department has recommended to the House Naval Affairs Committee that no favorable action be taken on a bill introduced by Representative Melvin Maas, which would increase the retired pay and rank of Naval and Marine aviators under certain conditions.

Mr. Maas's bill provides that all active or retired naval aviators below the rank of rear admiral or brigadier general who were designated naval aviator or student naval aviator prior to 6 April 1915, or who have flown three thousand hours in military or naval aircraft, or who have been or may be retired due to aviation injury in line of duty, shall be advanced one grade upon retirement and receive the retired pay of the grade to which advanced. In no case would such retired pay exceed the retired pay of a captain, USN.

Favor Liberal Contract Clause

Legislation to benefit contractors building vessels for the Navy under the 10 per cent limitation of profit clause of the Vinson-Trammell Act of 1934 was recommended by the Navy Department recently. Under present legislation, contractors must return to the Treasury profits in excess of 10 per cent of the total contract price. Contractors are permitted to allow net losses incurred during any income taxable year as credits in determining the excess profit, if any, during the next succeeding income taxable year. It is the purpose of the proposed amending legislation to permit these contractors to take credit for deficiencies in profit less than 10 per cent as well as net losses, in determining excess profits, if any, during a period of the next four succeeding taxable years, rather than during the next year only.

The measure would bring shipbuilders under the same status in this regard as are aircraft companies under the Act of 3 April 1939, the Air Corps Expansion Act.

VITAL INFORMATION is in every issue of the Army and Navy Journal. Prompt renewal of your subscription will insure you against missing copies.

Obituaries

(Continued from Page 127)

Expert advisor to Board of Supervising Inspectors of steam vessels in relation to "line carrying projectiles and means of propelling them," pursuant to letter of the Secretary of the Treasury 16 Sept. 1891. Received resolution expressing the thanks of the Board on completion of this duty.

Delegate to the International Congress of Engineers at the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, in 1893. Presented paper on modern gun construction.

Appointed Lt. Col. U. S. Volunteers, July 1898. Served as Chief Ordnance Officer, 7th Army Corps, and later as Chief Ordnance Officer, Division of Cuba, to February 1899. The duty was devolved of receiving in person from the Spanish officials, during the period of evacuation by the Spaniards, all the armaments of the fortifications in and about Havana which was turned over to the United States under agreement by the United States Commission for the Evacuation of the Island of Cuba. This transfer was completed for the various forts, batteries and magazines prior to 1 January 1899, except for Forts Cabanas and El Morro. On this date these two forts were finally evacuated by the Spanish troops and the transfer of the ordnance and ordnance stores was completed. A draft of the first regulations governing accountability for this relinquished property throughout the Island of Cuba was prepared by the Chief Ordnance Officer and published in G. O. No. 12, Hdqrs. Division of Cuba, Havana, 3 Feb. 1899.

Member of Board to select site for a powder factory and of subsequent Board on extension and enlargement of facilities for manufacture of powder at the Plantation Arsenal, N. J. (now the Army powder factory) in 1902.

Member of joint Board of Army and Navy officers to conduct tests of Gathman 18-inch gun in competition with 12-inch Army rifle, April 1902.

Member of Board to prepare plans for permanent improvement of the armament and post of San Juan, Porto Rico, September 1903. Visited San Juan on this duty.

Member of Jury of Awards, Jamestown Exposition, Va., September 1907.

Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

At four o'clock the afternoon of 5 Oct., Lt. Comdr. Ovid C. Foote, (MC), USN-Ret., and Mrs. Florence Boyd Brodrick of San Francisco, Calif., were united in marriage in the Bethlehem Chapel of the Washington Cathedral. The ceremony was performed in the presence of a small party of friends of the bride and groom and was followed by a reception at the Shoreham Hotel.

The bride is the widow of Lt. Richard G. Brodrick, (MC), USN-Ret., who, for many years was a prominent physician of California and he was nationally known for his work in hospital administration.

She was given away by her eldest son, Lt. Richard Brodrick. Mrs. Earnest Mendenhall of San Francisco, one of the bride's most intimate friends, was the patron of honor.

The groom's brother, Rear Adm. Percy W. Foote, USN-Ret., was the best man. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Charles T. Warner, Rector of St. Alban's Church.

The bride is well known in her home state for her interest in social and civic organizations where she has also taken a prominent part in art circles. Her family have long resided in California and were among the pioneers of that state in the historic days of 1849.

The groom is a native of North Carolina where his father, the late Maj. James H. Foote, was one of the prominent leaders of that state during and after the trying days of the war between the states. He is a member of the Board of Appeals of the Veterans' Administration and for a number of years he has been well known in the Medical Profession of Washington City. He is a graduate of Wake Forest College of North Carolina and of Johns Hopkins Medical School. During the World War he was the chief of the Surgical Staff of the base hospital at Brest, France. He is a member of the American Entomological Association and of a number of other national and international medical societies. He is also a member of the Army and Navy Club and other social organizations of Washington, D. C.

Upon return from their honeymoon Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Foote will reside temporarily at the Shoreham Hotel of this city.

porarily at the Shoreham Hotel of this city.

Among those present at the wedding ceremony and at the reception were the following:

Gen. and Mrs. Frank T. Hines, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kramer, Dr. James A. Lyon, Adm. and Mrs. Chas. M. Oman, Dr. and Mrs. George B. Tribble, Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Horgan, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Offenbacher, Mr. and Mrs. Homer B. Millard, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Howorth, Col. F. E. Johnston, Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Sterling, Capt. and Mrs. Chester Wells, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McNeill, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hampton, Miss Augusta Landis, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Yarnagin, Col. and Mrs. W. B. Stacom, Comdr. R. S. Field and Mrs. Field, Honorable and Mrs. Albert L. Cox, Adm. P. W. Foote, Dr. Martin B. Hiden, Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Erwin, Mrs. Delos Blodgett, Capt. and Mrs. W. H. Shen, Gen. and Mrs. Holland M. Smith, Adm. and Mrs. R. I. Chormelely.

Mrs. W. A. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Perry, Congressman Alonzo Folger, Miss A. Folger, Mrs. Thomas A. Wadden, Mrs. Dorothy Benedict, Mr. E. C. Potter, Capt. and Mrs. Oscar Badger, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Morell, Senator R. R. Reynolds, Dr. and Mrs. C. C. Collins, Dr. and Mrs. W. G. Cassells, Mrs. Evelyn Mendenhall, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Brown, Mrs. Arthur McArthur, Dr. and Mrs. Chas. M. Griffin, Gen. and Mrs. David C. Roper, Mrs. Frank Ridgley, Mr. and Mrs. Abner Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur May, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Kitt, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Baxter, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Crane, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Mertz, Gen. and Mrs. Brigham, Mrs. Marie J. Mulligan, Cadet O. C. Foote, Jr., USNR.

Aviation Ordnance Taught

A new special six months' course in Aviation Ordnance was recently begun at the Ordnance School at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., to provide additional Ordnance officers for the augmented Air Corps. The students of this course began their instruction on 22 Sept.

The first three months of the course will be devoted to Ordnance subjects at Aberdeen Proving Ground, and the last three months, starting about 5 Jan. 1940, will be conducted under the supervision of the Ordnance Officer, GHQ Air Force at Langley Field, Va., where the various types of Air Corps service airplanes and equipment are maintained. Upon completion of the six months' course these officers will be assigned to the various tactical units in the augmented GHQ Air Force. Additional classes will follow until the Ordnance Increment for servicing the augmented GHQ Air Force is completed.

The following students comprise the first class in the Aviation Ordnance Course of the Ordnance School:

Capt. George R. Barnes, Inf.
Lt. Alden P. Taber, CAC.
Lt. Winston R. Maxwell, Inf.
Lt. William R. Huber, FA.
Lt. Gerard C. Cowan, Cav.
Lt. Arthur R. Cyr, Inf.
Lt. Victor C. Huffsmitth, Inf.
Lt. Lloyd K. Pepple, Inf.
Lt. Warren N. Wildrick, Inf.
Lt. Robert S. Blodgett, Inf.
Lt. John M. Cone, FA.
Lt. George C. McDowell, FA.

The second class will be started 5 Jan. 1940. The students for this second class are now being selected by the personnel officer, Office of the Chief of Ordnance. Any line officer of over two years' service is eligible for detail in the Ordnance Department and may apply to the Personnel Officer for such detail.

The course in Aviation Ordnance is being conducted under the supervision of Col. J. B. Rose, commanding officer of Aberdeen Proving Ground, and of Col. J. S. Hatcher, assistant commandant of the Ordnance School. Capt. Harold J. Conway, OD, is in charge of the special course and is assisted by Capt. E. L. Cummings, OD, and 1st Lt. Samuel Smellow, OD, instructors.

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The Law of Naval Warfare

(Continued from Page 123)

interests in question may require them to go.⁷

How can disputes over these various questions which may arise in the course of the war be settled? Usually they are productive of much diplomatic correspondence and negotiation, often of a somewhat emphatic and indeed acrimonious nature. May there not be some more judicial means of dealing with such disputes? The machinery of the Permanent Court of International Justice exists intact,⁸ and there seems to be no technical reason why, if they really desire to do so, belligerents and neutral nations should not submit the legal phases of their controversies over wartime trade to its decision. Whether the court would accept jurisdiction in such matters would be a matter for the tribunal itself to determine, since no precedent in the form of cases of this nature as yet exists in the jurisprudence of the court. It is perhaps unfortunate that according to press reports from Geneva,⁹ the governments of Great Britain, France and Australia have stated that with respect to disputes arising out of the present war, they no longer consider operative their previous acceptance of the principle of compulsory jurisdiction under the provisions of Article XXXVI of the statute, which specifies

⁷The New York Times, Saturday, September 16, 1939, p. 1: "Another development of the press conference was a definition by the President of the nation's territorial waters: they extend as far to sea as the nation's interests require them to go."

⁸The Court adjourned on June 15 of this year, and according to the schedule they adopted should meet again in October. Two cases are at present upon its agenda: one between Belgium and Bulgaria concerning electrical concessions in Sofia the other between Liechtenstein and Hungary concerning the claim of a Liechtenstein national.

⁹The New York Times, Thursday, September 14, 1939, p. 2. Item headed "Allies Deny World Court Jurisdiction Role in War."

the extent and nature of the court's jurisdiction.¹⁰

At the moment, the important fact is that the court exists and stands ready, if called upon, to serve a troubled world by judicial settlement of international disputes coming within its jurisdiction. Whether its services will be called upon in the course of war for settling questions arising out of the conflict is a matter which the future must determine; but in any event when the armies in Europe lay down their arms again it is to be hoped that many—and indeed all—of the legal issues which survive the conflict may be referred to the court, to be decided on the basis of law and justice.

¹⁰This action, according to the press, is based upon the premise that Articles XVI and XVII of the Covenant of the League of Nations (regarding coercive action by the League in the event that its members are involved in war or disputes threatening war) have ceased to be regarded as binding by League members and that consequently a new situation has arisen. The New York Times, *ibid.* According to The Christian Science Monitor (September 14, 1939, p. 4) the British notification to the League included the following statement (similar statements appearing also in the French and Australian notes): "All present machinery to maintain peace has broken up. The conditions under which the British Government agreed to sign the optional article of the World Court's statute no longer exist."

Navy Band Leader Bill

Unfavorable action on a bill which would grant to the officer in charge of the Navy School of Music, who is also leader of the United States Navy Band, the rank of lieutenant commander with pay computed on the basis of all naval service counting as commissioned service, has been recommended by the Navy Department.

In a letter to Representative Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, the Navy Department stated that the duties of this officer are not commensurate with the duties of a lieutenant commander. The Navy Department also said that the legislation would grant this officer pay equivalent to the highest paid captain in the Navy.



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FINANCE

Financial Digest

Contributing to the strange behavior of the market during the past week are several factors which are worthy of comment. There is the peace offensive just inaugurated by Hitler. There is the debate on the neutrality bill in the Senate, and ignorance of what the legislation finally will contain, and the effect of its enforcement. There is the commencement by Great Britain and France of liquidation of their American holdings in order to obtain cash with which to prosecute the war. There is general agreement that industrial production will push through the 1937 high, but it is remarked that despite the fact, security prices are substantially below the level of the peak of that year, which arouses the question of what the state of business will be next spring. To discuss each of these factors in sequence, it is evident from the Warsaw speech of Hitler that his moves to induce peace are based upon a profound anxiety to end the war as soon as possible. He has achieved his immediate object, the re-annexation of the territories in Poland formerly belonging to the Reich, and he can only see exhaustion and probable defeat in prolongation of the war. Prime Minister Chamberlain has expressed a willingness to test the terms of Hitler, but emphasis has been laid by the British Government upon its preparation for a three years war. Obviously, had Chamberlain announced refusal even to examine the terms, he would have offended a considerable section of the British people, and in the eyes of neutrals would have made his Government appear as a protagonist of war instead of peace. The results of the exchange of views between the belligerents, and the reaction of the neutrals thereto, necessarily will have an important influence upon prices. In this connection, it should be remembered that for several months before Germany invaded Poland, the market failed to discount the improvement in business which had occurred, and certainly not the prospect of better business which lay ahead. Once war began, prices advanced, but even so, the rise did no more than reach the level which current business justified. The debate in the Senate on the neutrality bill has defined sharply the differing viewpoints on the President's proposal, particularly on such features as the lifting of the munitions embargo, the cash and carry plan, and the provision permitting ninety days credit. The Administration is confident the legislation will be passed in a form acceptable to the President, and it is predicting enactment within three weeks. This seems optimistic to observers. While agreeing that the embargo will be repealed, and the cash and carry plan approved, the disposition is to deny all credit. Moreover, the opposition to the President's program has no intention of permitting a vote until it is certain that the whole country understands the issues. Besides discussing the bill itself it will bring before the Senate other related matters, which will prolong the debate. Back of this purpose is distrust of the President based upon the fear that he will take the country into war.

By agreement with the Treasury, Great Britain and France are understood to be proceeding in an orderly fashion to liquidate their enormous holdings in this country. Such action is being forced upon them by the need of having cash available to meet their war expenses. It does not follow that all of this money will be spent for American materials. Indeed, careful comparison of conditions between 1934 and today discount the previously held expectation that the country would have a war boom of the proportion of the World War period. Observing the lesson of that war, Britain and France heavily enlarged their production in most essentials, the outstanding exception being that of airplanes. Consequently, it is argued there will be no feverish placement of contracts, but rather orderly arrangements to supplement the materials being turned out at home. To date, there has been no usage of tremendous quanti-

ties of munitions. If the storm follow the lull, such usage will occur, and the calculations now affecting the market may be all swept aside.

Merchant Marine Situation

New developments in the merchant shipping situation throughout the world this week included the following:

A still further decline in British merchant marine losses and a still higher loss of neutral shipping.

The Panama Declaration (details of which are printed elsewhere in this issue) and the implied unwillingness of France and Britain to accept any 100- or 300-mile neutral belt.

Instructions by the German Government on conduct of American ships in war zones.

Statement by the German Admiralty that the Allies were planning to sink the American ship *Iroquois*.

White House Gives Story

The White House announced late Thursday that Admiral Erich Raeder, German navy head, had officially warned the United States that the *Iroquois* "would be sunk," through a repetition of the circumstances which marked the loss of the steamship *Athenia*.

Germany has maintained steadfastly that the British liner *Athenia*, carrying 311 Americans, was sunk on Britain's orders to arouse American anger against Germany. The *Iroquois* will be sunk with its 584 American passengers as she nears the United States, and her destruction blamed on Germany, the admiral said.

Britain stated last night the charge was "too absurd to deny."

But meanwhile all precautions were taken. The master of the *Iroquois* was wirelessed, informed of the threat, asked to search for explosives aboard ship and to double lookouts and watchmen.

The *Iroquois*, chartered from New York & Miami Steamship Company by United States Lines, was put into service to evacuate Americans in Europe. She sailed from Cohn Tuesday.

American Ships Warned

On 2 Oct. the Navy Department published in its Hydrographic Office's daily memorandum the following "special warning."

The United States Maritime Commission calls attention of American merchant vessels to the following note received by the United States from the German Government:

"Neutral merchant ships have repeatedly attempted in the waters around France and England to evade the exercise of the right of German naval forces, granted by international law, of stoppage and search. Besides, they have repeatedly aroused suspicion of attack or unneutral acts, by improper behavior."

"The Government of the Reich therefore begs to call the attention of American merchant vessels traveling into the waters mentioned to the fact that, in their own interest, and in order to prevent confusion with naval or auxiliary ships of the enemy, especially at night, they should avoid any suspicious behavior, particularly change of course and use of the radio apparatus upon sighting German naval forces, zigzagging, screening lights, falling to obey a demand to stop, and the acceptance of convoy by naval forces of the powers at war with Germany."

The Maritime Commission stated that the communication given to the Navy was in turn received by the State Department and was a routine document similar to

those sent by all powers during the World War. A commission spokesman stated that he expected the Allies would issue similar notices soon.

At the outbreak of the war the Maritime Commission wirelessed advice on conduct to all American flag vessels similar to that put forth by Germany in her note. The commission's prior instructions have been conscientiously carried out for the most part, it was said.

Low Rates—Less Service

Following close upon announcement that Cunard-White Star had closed its Baltimore, Md., passenger office, and that Italian Line will take the Conte di Savoia and the Rex out of the trans-Atlantic service after they complete present voyages because of high insurance rates and nearly total lack of business on the East-bound run, came statements that American marine underwriters were reducing war risk insurance in certain trades. The trades involved were U. S. to U. K. and Europe, and U. S. to East and Far East via Suez Canal.

American rates were not affected.

Three war risk rates are in effect on most routes—a high one for belligerents, a lower one for neutrals, excluding the United States, and a still lower one for the United States. Shipping of America as has already been proved, is safer than that of other neutral nations because of her size and historic readiness to go to war to protect her shipping.

Neutral Losses High

Among the losses which occurred between 28 Sept. and 5 Oct. were:

JERN, 875-ton Norwegian freighter, sunk 28 Sept. by submarine off Kristiansand; no losses.

TAKSTAAS, 1,830-ton Norwegian freighter, torpedoed 29 Sept. in Korskjod off Bergen.

SALAAS, 2,000-ton Norwegian ship; struck mine in North Sea 29 Sept.

NYLAND, 3,378-ton Swedish vessel; sunk 28 Sept. after being held prisoner by Germans off Norway over night. She was bound for Antwerp, a neutral port, and Sweden has strongly protested her detention and destruction.

As of 30 Sept. neutral losses in Scandinavian waters included 3 Norwegian, 3 Swedish and 2 Finnish vessels. Denmark was added to the list that day as the *VENDIA*, 1,150 tons, was sunk by submarine in North Sea with loss of 11 lives. She was bound empty for Clyde, Scotland, to load coal.

Another Netherlands mine sweeper, the *JAN*

VAN GELDER, was hit by a mine 1 Oct. with loss of 5 killed, 4 hurt. Ship was damaged.

CLEMENT, 5,051 tons, first British loss of week, sunk 2 Oct. by armed raider or submarine in South Atlantic off Brazil coast; 30 of crew of 49 saved.

DIAMANTIS, Greek, 4,000 tons, sunk off Ireland, and 28 survivors brought into Irish port by German submarine.

HOEGH TRANSPORTER, 4,914-ton Norwegian steamer, sunk 3 Oct. after striking mine at entrance to Singapore Harbor.

German steamer, unnamed, reported in Stockholm to have sunk in North Sea after striking mine.

Government Shipping News

Slackening of the feverish pace at which government shipping offices have been operating in Washington became apparent this week. The large-scale shipbuilding program is tapering off, with contracts let for three vessels this week, bringing total under contract to 129.

Most significant action to occur this week was the revelation that a Brazilian company, subsidized by its government, has made formal application to the Maritime Commission for purchase of 14 old freighters from Moore-McCormick Lines. The transaction would be handled by the Export-Import Bank which described it as a good business transaction.

Although the vessels are privately owned, government permission is required before they can be sold to a foreign citizen or country. The commission is now considering the request and there is some reason to believe that it will permit Moore-McCormick to sell the ships, which are being retired from service as the result of new C-2 design replacements the company is making on its lines to the Baltic and North Seas.

The Maritime Commission probably will not consider the ships as competitors even if they are placed in the U. S. South American trade since our vessels on those runs are much newer and faster. It is reported that the Brazilian company has offered about \$3,000,000 for the ships—a good price for tonnage of that type in normal times.

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Views on Original Survey

Following is a tabulation of 4,608 returns in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL's survey of the opinions of promotion list officers on the proposed age-in-grade retirement system and related principles.

BY GRADES				
	1. Do you favor the proposed age-in-grade retirement bill?	2. Are you satisfied with the present promotion system and its related principles?	3. Do you believe that some form of forced attrition is necessary?	4. Would you favor promotion by seniority?
Cols.				
Yes	113	173	175	32
No	246	176	182	327
Lt. Cols.				
Yes	291	158	319	54
No	173	302	147	412
Majors				
Yes	888	430	932	163
No	566	979	494	1275
Capt.				
Yes	917	156	958	160
No	290	1069	206	1011
1st Lts.				
Yes	478	87	453	87
No	68	453	82	457
2nd Lts.				
Yes	220	69	185	57
No	50	194	64	215
TOTALS				
Yes	2907	1073	3022	553
No	1363	3113	1175	3697

BY ARMS AND SERVICES

	1. Do you favor the proposed age-in-grade retirement bill?	2. Are you satisfied with the present promotion system and its related principles?	3. Do you believe that some form of forced attrition is necessary?	4. Would you favor promotion by seniority?
AGD				
Yes	9	12	16	5
No	20	20	16	26
JAGD				
Yes	15	12	20	10
No	35	38	29	40
QMC				
Yes	154	105	189	36
No	167	206	126	282
FD				
Yes	38	13	46	9
No	27	50	18	55
CE				
Yes	227	55	243	74
No	84	254	68	239
OD				
Yes	107	27	115	33
No	41	121	33	116
SC				
Yes	84	37	82	13
No	42	89	43	114
CWS				
Yes	24	10	29	6
No	17	30	12	35
CAV				
Yes	240	73	241	34
No	86	245	79	292
FA				
Yes	464	138	489	91
No	183	488	150	550
CAC				
Yes	264	92	283	33
No	98	264	69	328
NP				
Yes	979	418	981	141
No	482	1001	445	1292
AC				
Yes	302	81	288	68
No	81	307	87	328
TOTALS				
Yes	2907	1073	3022	553
No	1363	3113	1175	3697

Survey of Army Views

(Continued from First Page)

Views by officers reporting are the following:

Lt. Col. OD: "On the basis of efficiency reports."

Col. Inf.: "Proper use of class B, physical exams and 62 year age retirement law are enough. Reduce number of M.G.'s and increase B.G.'s would be a money saving help."

Maj. CE: "Promotion is far from ideal but we get by and any change is likely to be for the worse."

Capt. QMC: "I can be just as good a Quartermaster as a Captain as I would be as a Major, having the same pay and relative rank either way and less worries."

Maj. AC: "Two methods: 1. Selection. Present Class B too lenient. Army's standards not high enough. Navy's system, however, too ruthless. 2. Age in grade only after 4th, or during 5th pay period. Grade being artificial has little to do with responsibilities."

U. S. COAST GUARD

The Coast Guard Permanent Board has thus far been unable to devote much time to study of the Report of the Interdepartmental Pay Committee, which report was returned to the Departments concerned by Senator Morris Sheppard, Chairman of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, with a request for recommendation.

It was said at Headquarters that as soon as Comdr. L. V. Kielhorn and Comdr. Ellis Reed-Hill return to Washington from their tour of the Coast Guard Districts for the purpose of examining personnel of the former Lighthouse Service, the Pay Committee's report will be considered.

20 Year Retirement Law

To date, 141 applications have been received for retirement under the recently enacted 20 year retirement law of the Coast Guard. The Commandant is expected to convene a board in the near future for the consideration of these applications. Inasmuch as only 89 men can be retired this year under the law, the board will be confronted with a considerable task in determining which requests to grant.

Vessels to New Miami Station

Coast Guard Headquarters announced this week that effective 1 Nov. 1939, the permanent station of the Maritime Training Vessels Joseph Conrad and American Seaman will be at Miami, Fla., instead of Hoffman Island, N. Y. The Miami sta-

tion, newest of the Maritime Service Training Stations, is expected to be opened about 1 Nov. The new station is commanded by Lt. Comdr. William W. Kenner, who recently was in command of the Northland. The Miami station will be engaged in the training of seamen for the Merchant Marine.

New Departmental Head

The Secretary of the Treasury has announced that Assistant Secretary Herbert E. Gaston has now been given charge of the Coast Guard, vice Assistant Secretary Stephen B. Gibbons, whose resignation has become effective.

Provisional Promotions

Coast Guard Headquarters announced this week that, effective 1 Oct. 1939, all original advancements to and in petty officer ratings will be provisional. This move was made because Headquarters is anxious to prevent a recurrence of the situation following the repeal of the 18th Amendment, when the elimination of the need for combating smugglers and the subsequent reduction in personnel gave rise to drastic retrenchment in ratings.

Until the termination of the present emergency, all promotions will be provisional and at the conclusion of the emergency, such petty officers as have been temporarily promoted and have not subsequently attained permanent status, will be reduced to their former rank. No information is available as to how many additional ratings will be made.

Soldier Held Not Entitled to Pay

The U. S. Court of Claims this week held Arthur Cherry, former master sergeant, U. S. Army, entitled to retired pay only of a first sergeant, the grade held by him at time of retirement and at time of application for retirement.

Sergeant Cherry, eligible for retirement after 30 years' service on 6 June 1934, made application for retirement 4 May of that year, three days after having been appointed master sergeant. On 4 June, the plaintiff was reduced to private, then promoted to sergeant, and the following day the Corps Area suspended promotions to master sergeant because of a surplus. He withdrew application for retirement 7 June, but on 1 Oct. was promoted to first sergeant, filed application for retirement again and was retired.

The court, refusing the higher retired pay, pointed out that Sergeant Cherry had made first application for retirement before completing 30 years. This case, therefore, differs, it said, from several other cases where demotion occurred after application for retirement was filed in that, in the other cases, 30 years' service had been attained and plaintiffs were entitled to retire upon making application. Subsequent demotions did not affect status held at time application for retirement was made.

Navy Position on "Bargaining"

Declaring that existing procedure and legislation adequately covers the situation, the Navy Department has recommended against enactment of a bill introduced by Representative Warren G. Magnuson, of Washington, which seeks to define the bargaining rights of civil employees in Navy Yards.

The Navy Department, in its recommendations to the House Naval Affairs Committee, recounted existing procedure and pointed out that the proposed legislation is not necessary.

One feature of the bill, a section requiring that employee bargaining units be permitted to prepare and present their grievances to the Navy Yard and to the Navy Department on government time was opposed by the Navy Department on the ground that too much time would be consumed in adjusting trivial complaints, resulting in a loss of efficiency in the Yard.

The other sections of the bill, providing in general for the method of selection of bargaining agents to present employee grievances, is regarded by the Navy Department as too ambiguous.

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since 29 September 1939

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Harry A. Auer, JAGD, No. 63. Last nomination prepared for the grade of Col.—Donald Armstrong, Ord. Dept., No. 85. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Franklin Babcock, CAC, No. 86.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Horatio G. Cockendall, FD, No. 123. Last nomination prepared for the grade of Lt. Col.—John M. Fray, FA, No. 155. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Harold H. Galletti, Inf., No. 156.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Homer B. Chandler, AC, No. 297. Last nomination prepared for the grade of Major—Robert W. Burke, Inf., No. 351. Vacancies—None. Senior Captain—Lester J. Matland, AC.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—James A. Ronin, AC, No. 340.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—William A. Joyce, Sig. C., No. 262. Last nomination prepared for the grade of 1st Lt.—Ralph M. Kellogg, AC, No. 310.

Non-Promotion List

No change since last report.

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

Changes in Junior Officers of the Navy, 1 Oct. 1939—Line—Capt. W. H. P. Bandy, Comdr. William H. P. Bandy and Lt. Franklin D. Karns, Jr., became eligible for promotion on 23 Sept. 1939, incident to the death of Capt. Francis Cogswell.

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WEST POINT FOOTBALL

Army opened its football season at West Point on Saturday, 30 Sept., with a 16-7 victory over Furman University of Greenville, S. C.

The comparatively close score came as somewhat of a shock to the cadets and was regarded with mingled emotions by the New York press. As the New York *Herald-Tribune* pointed out, the southern boys were no sacrificial lambs led north for the slaughter. The New York *Times* said Furman was beaten only after fighting the mighty Army eleven to a standstill, while the New York *Daily News* saw the cadets outplaying the visitors in every period.

About 7,000 persons turned out for the game. The Southerners made a considerable show of strength early in the first quarter, moving through the Army line with comparative ease. In five plays over the ground they carried the ball from their own two-yard line to their 38 before punting.

But by the end of the first period the Cadets had the ball on Furman's four-yard line, as the aftermath of a run by Harry Heffner and a pass from Heffner to Yeager, Jere (Pronounced Jerry) Maupin carried it over for a touchdown on a short rush. Arthur Frontczak, quarterback, kicked the extra point. Maupin is a yearling who seems pretty definitely to have made the first team. He runs, kicks and passes well at left half-back and weighs 170 pounds. Harry Heffner, fast 150 pound wingback, is the son of Major P. T. Heffner, FA, of Ft. Sill, Oklahoma.

Captain Harry Stella kicked-off and after two plays Furman kicked from its own eight-yard line. With the ball on Furman's 43, John Hatch got away a beautiful pass which Emory Adams snared on the 23. Frontczak plunged off-tackle for 12 yards. Hatch tried two more passes that failed to connect, and Frontczak kicked a placement on the last down that sailed cleanly over the visitor's goal. The "Hatch to Adams" pair was one of the mainstays of Army's aerial attack. Incidentally, it is an All-Army combination, for Emory Adams, lanky, 185-pound end is the son of Major General Adams of Washington, D. C., while Hatch, a yearling back, is the son of Lt. Col. John Hatch, FA, of Ft. Sill, Okla. Still another army boy who saw service during Saturday's game in the backfield is Lawrence (Larry) Greene, the son of Lt. Col. Douglass T. Greene (Inf.), Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Drexel Institute in Philadelphia.

Frontczak's place kick made the score: Army 10 and Furman 0.

Furman rallied in the same period and scored on a pass by Roten Shetley from the 17-yard line,—which left the Army secondary flat-footed with Bob Fitzler free to make the catch deep in the end zone. Shetley, who is Captain of the Furman team, kicked the point, and the visitors trailed by the slender margin of three points.

Army did not get its second touchdown until less than a minute of the game was left, and until it was obtained there was little comfort for the cadets.

For the greater part of the second half the Furman team more than held its own, but wilted before a well-planned Army aerial attack in the closing minutes of the game. The final score was made by Bill (Moon) Mullin, who gathered in a ten-yard forward pass thrown by John Hatch. The general impression from this game is that Army has plenty of fine material and shows great promise.

Appointments in Air Corps

The War Department announced this week that it will conduct preliminary examinations in November and final examinations in January for appointment of second lieutenants in the Air Corps of the Regular Army.

The announcement states:

Under authority of section 24e, National Defense Act, as amended by Act of April 3, 1939 (Sec. 1, Bull. No. 2, W. D., 1939) and the Act of August 5, 1939 (Sec. VII, Bull. No. 13, W. D., 1939) examination of applicants for appointment as second lieutenant in the Air Corps, Regular Army, in accordance with the provisions of AR 605-5 and special conditions hereinafter set forth, will be held as follows:

Preliminary examination to be completed

ARMY AND NAVY FOOTBALL

SO FAR THIS SEASON

Army Defeated Furman, 16-7 30 Sept. Navy Defeated William and Mary, 31-6

BALANCE OF SEASON

Centre College 7 Oct. University of Virginia
Columbia Univ. (at New York) 14 Oct. Dartmouth, (at Baltimore)
Yale, (at New Haven) 21 Oct. Notre Dame, (at Cleveland)
Vanderbilt 28 Oct. Clemson University
Notre Dame, (at New York) 4 Nov. U. of Pennsylvania, (at Philadelphia)
Harvard, (at Cambridge) 11 Nov. Columbia University
Penn State College 18 Nov. No Game Scheduled
No Game Scheduled 25 Nov. Princeton, (at Princeton)
Navy, (at Philadelphia) 2 Dec. Army, (at Philadelphia)
(All games at home, unless otherwise noted.)

FOR THE RECORD BOOK

	Games Won	Games Lost	Games Tied	Points Scored	First Downs	Yards Gained	Pct.
Army	1	0	0	16	11	247	1.000
Navy	1	0	0	31	18	322	1.000

POINTS SCORED

Army—Touchdowns: Maupin, Mullin. Field Goals: Frontczak. Points After Touchdown: Frontczak (1).

Navy—Touchdowns: Rowse, Beers, Malcolm, (2), Gebert. Points After Touchdown: Leonard, (1).

not later than November 18, 1939.

Final examination, Part II to be completed January 13, 1940, Part I to be completed January 16, 1940.

Candidates will submit applications, accompanied by photographs and all required papers, to corps area and department commanders through channels in accordance with section III, AR 605-5, not later than October 28. Corps area and department commanders will proceed with the preliminary and final examinations without forwarding applications to the Chief of the Air Corps as provided in paragraph 14d, AR 605-5. They will also transmit to the preliminary and final boards all efficiency report and pertinent records of the candidate. Candidates who are not in the active military service will submit their applications to the nearest Air Corps station.

All applicants who are not in the active military service at the time of making application for examination will be required to demonstrate their proficiency as pilots of service type equipment before the board conducting the preliminary examination. A report showing the flying proficiency of the candidate will be submitted by the preliminary examining board.

Eligibility to compete in the final examination will be confined to candidates who qualify under one of the three categories listed below:

a. Graduates of the Air Corps Training Center who are qualified pilots of service type equipment and who—

(1) Fulfill the necessary mental, moral, and physical requirements for appointment as second lieutenant in the Regular Army.

(2) Are physically qualified for flying duty.

(3) Have not reached the age of twenty-nine years and ten months on January 1, 1940.

b. Air Corps Reserve officers who are qualified pilots and who—

(1) Fulfill the necessary mental, moral, and physical requirements for appointment as second lieutenant in the Regular Army.

(2) Are physically qualified for flying duty.

(3) On August 5, 1939, were on extended active duty with the Air Corps and had on that date served not less than a total of two years on such duty or on duty as an enlisted pilot or both and who on that date were over 30 years of age by a period not in excess of the total such active duty performed.

c. Warrant officers and enlisted men who are qualified pilots and were in the active service in the Regular Army on August 5, 1939 who—

(1) Fulfill the necessary mental, moral, and physical requirements for appointment as second lieutenant in the Regular Army.

(2) Are physically qualified for flying duty.

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During the week Capt. Frank J. Lawrence, 1st Lt. George W. Beeler, 1st Lt. Leon J. Nummainville, 1st Lt. Richard H. Agnew, 2nd Lt. Aldo H. Bagnulo, 2nd Lt. Harry Balish, 2nd Lt. Galen P. Eaton and 2nd Lt. Benjamin C. Chapla were elected to membership and nine members increased their insurance to \$6,000.

Benefits paid: Lt. Col. Curtis D. Pillsbury, MC, and Maj. Hugh A. Bivins, AC.

Marine Reserve Changes

The following appointments have been made in the Marine Corps Reserve:

Capt. John C. Kriender, USMCR(V), New York, N. Y.

2nd Lt. Irvin P. Hooper, USMCR(V), Lynn, Mass.; 2nd Lt. Jack M. Warner, USMCR(V), New York, N. Y.; 2nd Lt. Thomas W. Huston, USMCR(O), Indianapolis, Ind.

2nd Lt. Charles T. Hodges, USMCR(V), Macon, Ga.

2nd Lt. Elbert S. Maloney, Jr., USMCR(V), Washington, D. C.

2nd Lt. William McNulty, USMCR(V), Columbia, S. C.

2nd Lt. Henry L. Mills, USMCR(V), Green Farms, Conn.; 2nd Lt. John D. Mattos, USMCR(V), Jessup, Ga.; 2nd Lt. William E. Davis, USMCR(V), Manette, Wash.

The following aviation cadets were appointed second lieutenants in the Marine Corps Reserve in accordance with Naval Aviation Reserve Act of 1939:

Herbert T. Merrill, Arlington, Mass.

Robert E. Curtin, Staten Island, N. Y.

John R. Alford, Melrose, Mass.

Horace A. Pehl, Seattle, Wash.

Roscoe M. Nelson, Great Logan, Utah.

Robert G. Owens, Greenville, S. C.

Walter J. Meyer, Elma, Wash.

Kenneth A. Jernstedt, Yamhill, Ore.

Ross S. Mickey, Portage, Pa.

Thomas J. Ahern, Arlington, Mass.

The following promotions were made in the Marine Corps Reserve: To major, Burdette Hagerman, USMCR(O), Gross Pointe Farms, Mich.; Joseph T. Crowley, USMCR(O), Watertown, Mass.; to captain, Reginald L. Brooks, USMCR(O) (A), Brooklyn, N. Y.; Willis E. Hicks, USMCR(V), Grafton, Ill.; and James A. Booth, Jr., USMCR(O) (A), Santa Maria, Calif.; to first lieutenant, Karl F. Harworth, USMCR(O), Annapolis, Md.; Ernest P. Foley, USMCR(V), Charles River, Mass.

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